The Literary Digest

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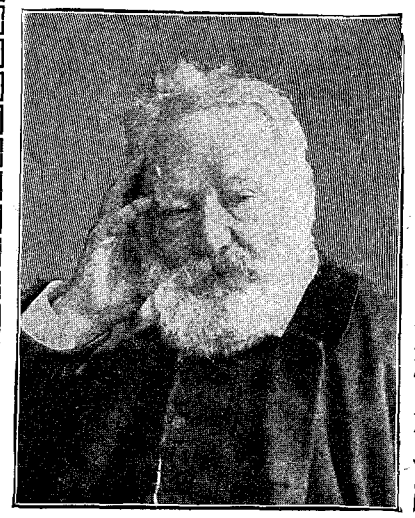

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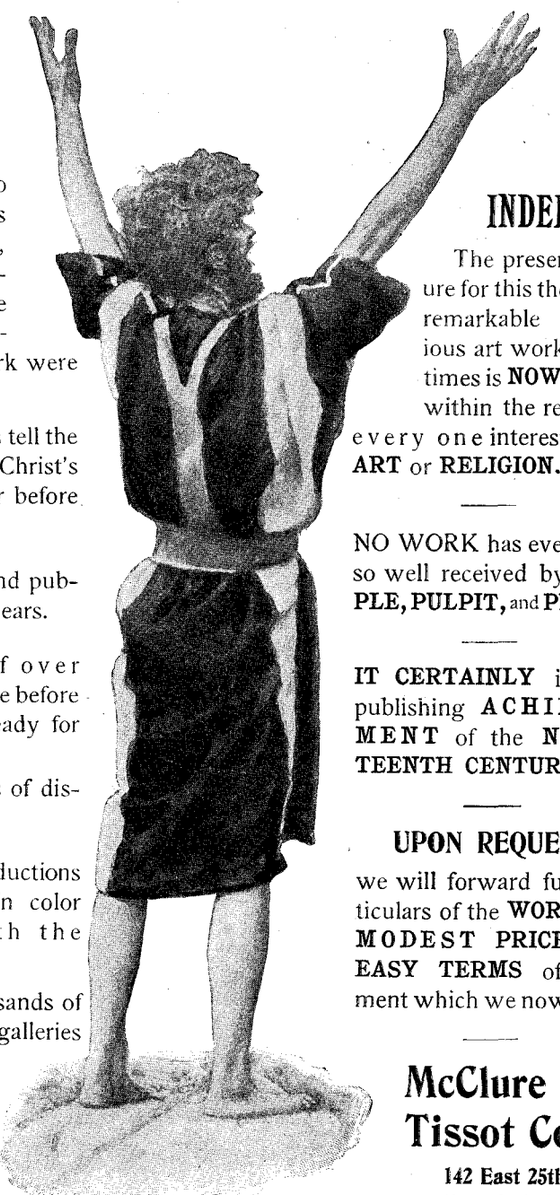

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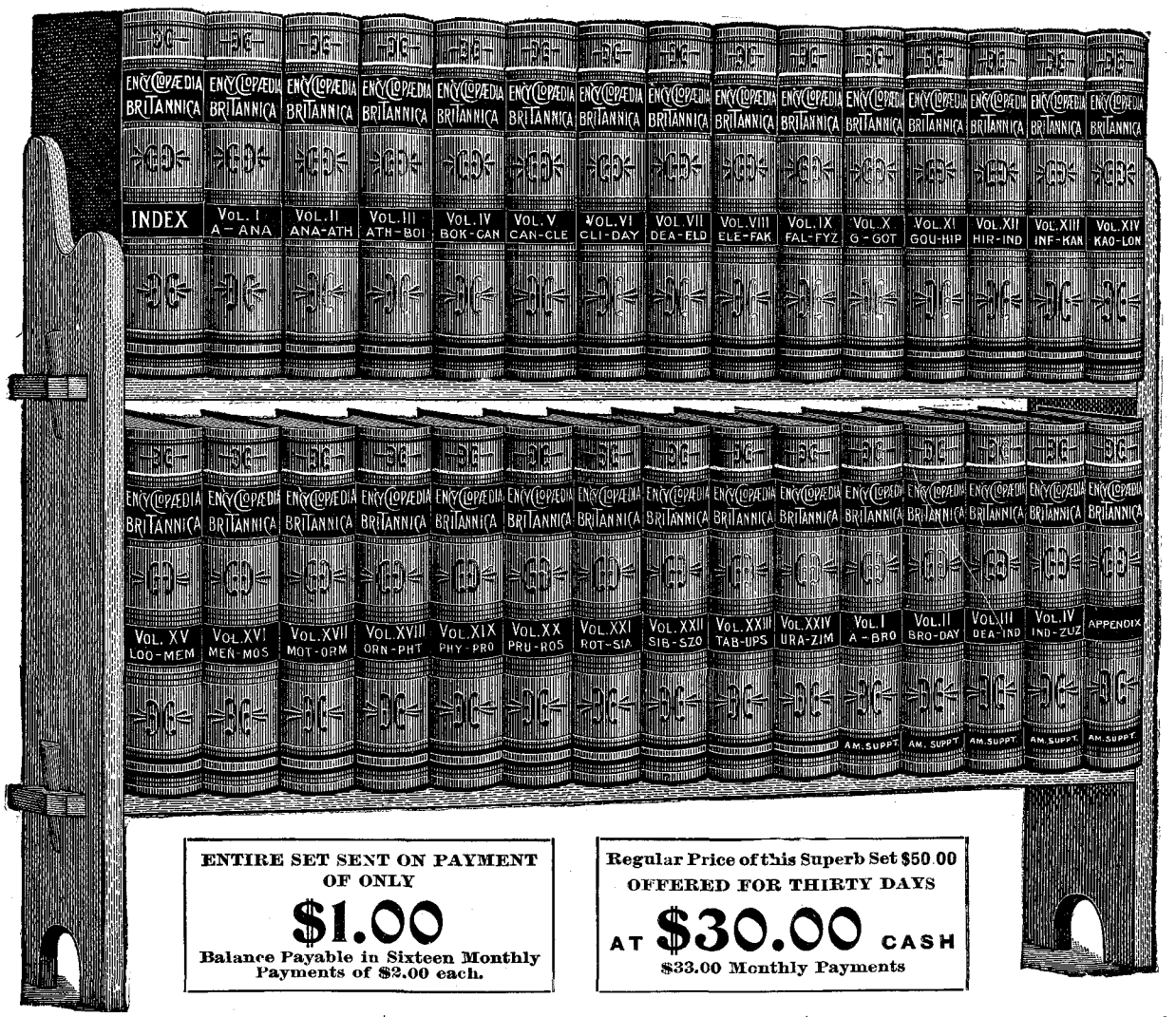

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

NEW PHASES OF THE DREYFUS DRAMA.

AMERICAN comments on the proceedings at Rennes are all based on the view that it is France herself that is on trial; and the feeling seems to be that thus far she has not made a creditable showing. Many of the incidents accompanying the trial—the speeches by the generals on the witness stand; the shooting of Labori, and the escape of the assassin; the court's refusal to suspend its session; Labori's reappearance after eight days; the dramatic conduct of Dreyfus; the acknowledgment by ex-President Casimir-Perier, after a silence of five years, that he believes in the prisoner's innocence; the riots in Paris; the siege of President Guerin and his companions of the Antisemite Society in a house in Paris by police who refrain from any endeavor to capture the house and arrest its inmates—all these provoke comments that are not complimentary to the character of French administration in comparison with our own. The New York *Tribune*, in the following description of the testimony of one witness, exemplifies the general tone of the American press toward the "evidence" presented against Dreyfus:

"Finally, there came what alone was needed to perfect the comedy. This was one Müller, a blind paralytic. He testified that he—despite his paralysis—had visited Potsdam with a 'friend,' had entered the imperial palace, had walked into the Emperor's bedroom—it must have been the Emperor's bedroom, for his friend told him it was!—and there, on the Emperor's table, had seen—despite his blindness—a newspaper with a marked item with a marginal note, in the Emperor's own handwriting, incriminating Captain Dreyfus.

"After that, what more is needed?"

Scope of the New Trial.—"The exact legal situation created by the decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case, and the instructions under which the present court-martial is proceeding, are not generally understood, we think. A careful reading of the full text of the decision shows that, like most judicial opinions, it is extremely cautious. In reality, it does not go beyond disannulling the former verdict against Dreyfus, on the ground that it was irregularly obtained. It was the illegal submission of secret documents to the military tribunal, of which the accused was left in ignorance, which compelled the Court of Cassation to order a new trial. True, it did refer in the decision to the evidence used against Dreyfus, and did, in a way, discredit it. But it did not do so in any such fashion as to prevent the present court-martial from giving weight to the old testimony if it chooses to. Thus it simply said of the famous '*canaille de D.*' letter that 'at present it is considered inapplicable to the condemned man.' This is very far from deciding, as some have inferred, that the letter could not be used against Dreyfus at all. So of the alleged confession to Captain Lebrun-Renaud. The court only said that it was not possible to fix the precise language of it, on account of the discrepancies between witnesses. Even in regard to the bordereau, the court did not positively decide that Esterhazy wrote it, but stopped with citing various facts which 'tend to prove' that it was not written by Dreyfus. The upshot is that, legally, the court-martial can do what it pleases with all this discredited evidence, and, provided its proceedings are regular, can find any verdict it chooses against Dreyfus without danger of fresh reversal by the Court of Cassation. This suggests the peril that a monstrous injustice may be repeated under the forms of law."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

Blots on Our Own 'Scutcheon.—"One striking feature of American criticism of France is the complacent assumption of the critics that the 'Dreyfus affair' could not have happened in the United States. It is asserted that our national sense of justice and greater deliberation in considering charges against accused persons would have prevented such a shocking miscarriage of justice. It is flattering to our national pride to indulge in such assumptions, and perhaps there may be some foundation for them. At a time when there is no excitement and no pressure brought to bear upon those entrusted with the execution of the law, American administration of justice may be as near perfection as it is possible to attain. But when the passions of men are aroused a military court-martial in the United States, judging by the fate of Mrs. Surratt, is not always to be trusted. This unfortunate woman was convicted and hanged upon testimony which never amounted to more than suspicion, and manufactured suspicion, at that. She was hounded to death by those who clamored for blood and were indifferent about such trifling considerations as proof of guilt.

"Moreover, recent occurrences have demonstrated that when courts-martial in the United States render verdicts in accordance with the law and testimony the Administration can not always be trusted to enforce them. One of the greatest scandals of the present Administration is the leniency which has been shown by the President and the Attorney-General toward an army officer convicted of embezzling $1,700,000 of government money. The military court sentenced him more than a year ago to dismissal from the army, fine, and imprisonment. Political influence has protected him and he is still an officer of the army, enjoying all the privileges of his rank. Another army officer convicted of 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman' was not cashiered from the service, but retired on full pay, altho he is alleged to possess a snug fortune. These are some of the blots on our escutcheon. We may be, as some assume, infinitely superior to our French brethren, but before we crow too loud we should be sure that our own record is not open to attack."—*The Sun, Baltimore.*

Alger and the Dreyfus Case.—"One of the most distinctive features of the fiasco . . . is the complete subjection of both the president of the court and the judges to the distinguished witnesses for the prosecution. Colonel Jouaust lends a more than willing ear to every word of General Billot, General Roget, Gen-

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eral Mercier, and others of high rank, and shows in many ways that their superior position impresses him much as it would if he were not on the judicial bench. A colonel can not command a general. It is a plain case of witnesses intimidating the court. . . .

"The recent Court of Inquiry into the beef scandals in the United States army during the war with Spain is a singular parallel, in the respect above mentioned, to the Dreyfus trial, altho in this case it was Secretary Alger, the real prisoner at the bar, who intimidated both judges and witnesses. Men were summoned to tell what they had not seen rather than what they knew, and most of them spoke with the consciousness that their fortunes were dependent on the man whom their testimony was relied upon to defend. The same means have been used to blacken Dreyfus's character and to whitewash Alger. The object of the Rennes court-martial is to prove Dreyfus's guilt; the Court of Inquiry was called together to prove Alger's innocence. In such cases it is always the expected that happens.

"But the voice of the people is weightier than legal documents, and the future will know the truth, altho the gates of the temple of justice may be closed for a season."—*The American, Baltimore.*

A Menace to Every Nation.—"There is one feature of the revelations made by the Dreyfus trial which shows a standing menace in every capital of the civilized world.

"In this trial the power and the purpose of 'the military *attaché*' are fully brought into play. With the growth of international representations at each of the capitals, the ambassador has been permitted to be accompanied by a staff, usually consisting of an eminent attorney, a representative of the army and the navy, and other attendants. The presence of these gentlemen is always esteemed as adding to the *éclat* and importance of the ministerial residence. . . . . .

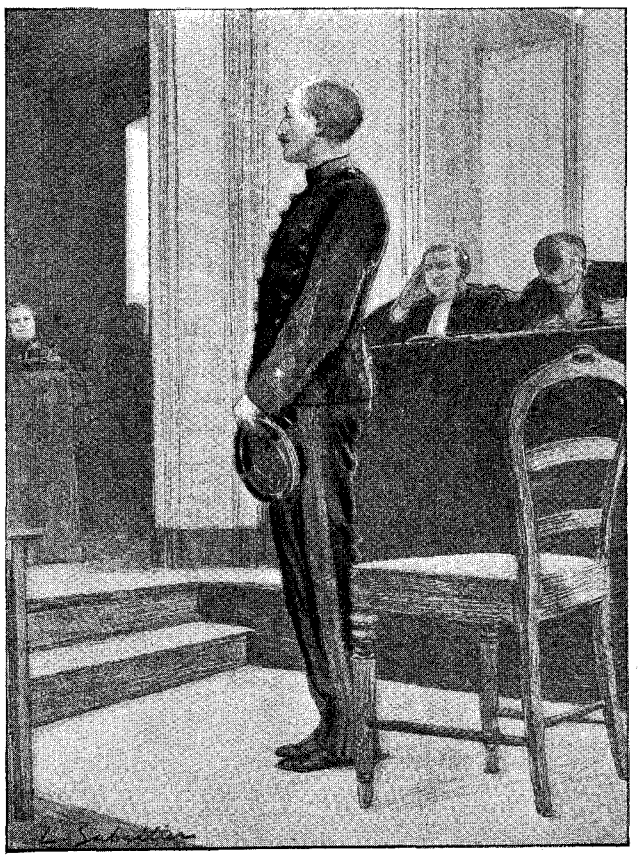
"The real inside purpose, however, of such establishments has been shown up in the Dreyfus investigation. These military *attachés* from foreign countries are nothing more nor less than paid spies, whose purpose it is through the distribution of money and the employment of wine and women, to ferret out the military and naval secrets of the countries to which they are sent. In this work, which includes the bribing or the leading astray of fellow officers, the foreign *attaché* is unscrupulous and seductive. He pursues his work through channels which do not arouse suspicion, and using the cover of hospitality he betrays every principle of civilized life. . . . . .

"This whole system of having military *attachés* accredited to legations is out of place except for the purpose of bribery. The presence of these men in Washington, for instance, as in every other capital in the world, is for the purpose of securing by unlawful means information which would not be given them were they to ask for it openly. Even during our late war with Spain, it came out that the Spanish ambassador, through his military and naval *attachés*, had been regularly violating the hospitality which he enjoyed, and all of this was justified on the ground of exigency."—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

Why France is Misunderstood.—"It is almost impossible for a people to muster the historic imagination which will enable them to look at things from the viewpoint of a nation whose history, traditions, and environment are radically different from their own. This is why much that is in the present workings of the French Government and the conduct of the French people is incomprehensible to the average person in the United States. Voltaire once said that France was the country of wit and folly, of industry and idleness, of philosophy and fanaticism, of simplicity and pedantry, of laws and their abuse, and of good taste and impertinence. A majority of persons in the United States will perhaps be apt to accept seriously this view of France as given half humorously by one of its acutest satirists. They will have difficulty, for example, to reconcile the conduct of the third republic with their own preconceived ideas of republicanism. . .

"Moreover, the majority of the men who framed the constitution of the present republic were not republicans at all. They were Orleanists, Bourbons, Bonapartists, and reactionaries of other sorts, who were unable to agree among themselves as to the form of government to devise, who accepted the republic because no other kind of government seemed practicable in that exigency, and who framed a constitution which they thought would make the republic as harmless as possible to the interests of their par-

AVERRING HIS INNOCENCE.
In his right hand is the famous *bordereau.*
Drawn from life by the artist for the London *Graphic.*



DURING EXAMINATION.
Drawn from life by the artist for *L'Illustration, Paris.*

DREYFUS BEFORE THE COURT.

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ticular royalist favorites, believing that the days of the republic in any case would be short.

"Here are conditions which are widely different from those which have prevailed in the United States. Virtually, this country was a republic from the time that the first British colony was planted in it, a century and two thirds before Lexington. The rule of the British kings was felt but lightly. In general the local laws were framed by the colonial legislatures, and imperial concerns touched them but slightly. There were no class divisions to eradicate when the day came to put the republican idea into formal and concrete shape, no caste distinctions to subvert and no political prescription of any sort to eradicate. In France, on the other hand, traditions and usages, all of which are more tenacious than statutes, which had been the accumulated growth of many centuries of time, were hostile to republican government. The training in self-rule which Americans had from the beginning

LOOKS LIKE A BAD STORM.

Dreyfus as a rainmaker seems to be rolling up something of a cyclone.
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

was necessarily absent in France. Moreover, that country is surrounded by nations whose governing classes deem a republic to be a menace to their own governmental system and who are hostile to it on that account. These are facts which Americans ought to bear in mind when passing judgment."—*The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

Parisian Humbug Season.—"The comic opera season is hardly on as yet elsewhere, but Paris wouldn't be Paris if a continuous performance of farce comedy were not to be had at all seasons. One of the greatest of French tragedies holds the boards at Rennes, but Paris naturally prefers burlesque, and so long as Paris is Paris the gaiety of nations is not likely to suffer eclipse. . . . . .

"Oh, for another Thackeray to describe it all in a new 'Paris Sketch-Book'!" How 'Titmarsh' would have reveled in that wealth of material—the gasconading humbug Guérin threatening to pour boiling oil on the heads, and probably on the nice white pantaloons, of the spick-and-span gendarmes, who are described (white pantaloons and all) as politely requesting admission to the beleaguered castle and then carefully watching their quarry day after day, while thousands of the human flotsam and jetsam of the Paris boulevards pack the streets for squares around to see the show, cheer the besieged, applaud '*l'armée*' and '*conspuez*' somebody or other whom their vagrant fancy may lead them to acclaim to-morrow! Verily, in Paris the humbug seems to have all seasons for his own."—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

"We believe the correspondents are right in saying that France is convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus, but what follows? Not that the court will declare Dreyfus innocent; France must not be humiliated tho a thousand suffer. As a soldier, it was the duty of Dreyfus to give his life when necessary for his country; far more, say his fellow citizens, should he be ready to give his honor for hers—he should suffer all things that she be not humiliated. If he could march into the throat of bellowing guns, could he not linger to the end on Devil's Island and make no sign?"—*Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville.*

HOW THE INDIAN IS FARING.

H. L. DAWES, member of Congress from 1857 to 1873 and United States Senator from 1875 to 1893, writes a timely article in the August *Atlantic Monthly* to answer the oft-heard remark that we have failed miserably in our attempts to care for the American Indian. As our success or failure with the red man has a direct relation to our ability to govern the brown one in the East Indies and the black one in the West Indies, Mr. Dawes's sketch throws light on a problem where every illuminating ray is welcome.

The Indian problem came into prominence early. It was plain that the two races could not live together, and the white race rapidly pushed the red one from its territory. Mr. Dawes says:

"What was to become of the untutored, defenseless Indian, when he found himself thus pushed out of the life and home of the reservation, and cut off from the hunting and fishing which furnished the only and scanty supply of his daily wants? It was plain that if he were left alone he must of necessity become a tramp and beggar with all the evil passions of a savage, a homeless and lawless poacher upon civilization, and a terror to the peaceful citizen.

"It was this condition which forced on the nation its present Indian policy. It was born of sheer necessity. Inasmuch as the Indian refused to fade out, but multiplied under the sheltering care of reservation life, and the reservation itself was slipping away from him, there was but one alternative: either he must be endured as a lawless savage, a constant menace to civilized life, or he must be fitted to become a part of that life and be absorbed into it. To permit him to be a roving savage was unendurable, and therefore the task of fitting him for civilized life was undertaken.

"This, then, is the present Indian policy of the nation—to fit the Indian for civilization and to absorb him into it. It is a national work."

The first appropriation to fit the Indian for citizenship was made in 1877 when, after a hard struggle, $20,000 was extracted from an unwilling Congress. The next year it was increased, however, until in this year it has risen to $2,638,390. "The contrast between the small beginning and the last appropriation," says Mr. Dawes, "itself indicates a public confidence based on merit." The first appropriation, with benevolent contributions and the interest on funds belonging to the Indians, was used to support 48 small boarding-schools and 102 day-schools with 3,398 pupils:

"There are now 148 well-equipped boarding-schools and 295 day-schools, engaged in the education of 24,004 children, with an average attendance of 19,671. How near this comes to including the whole number of children of school age, in a total population of a quarter of a million of Indians, every inquirer can form a pretty close estimate for himself.

"No one will deny that, at this rate of progress, the facilities for the education of Indian children will soon reach, if they have not already reached, those enjoyed by their white neighbors in the remote regions of the West. The results thus far are of a most encouraging character. A personal examination, by competent and reliable officials, of all these schools, and as far as possible of the life of every person who has gone out from them, shows that seventy-six per cent. of them are proving themselves, in the language of the present wise and broad-minded commissioner who has this work in charge, 'good average men and women, capable of dealing with the ordinary problems of life, and of taking their place in the great body politic of our country.' This is an army of missionaries going forth among their own people, speaking the language, clothed with the equipment, and inspired with the hopes and ambitions of civilized life. Its value can not be overestimated. It is to this ultimate end that these schools are conducted. Industrial education which will fit the pupil for independent manhood is the necessity which justifies the under-

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taking. Whatever else may await these youth, they must be able to meet the demands of the life which will surround them, or they will fail. If they are to be farmers, as most of them must be, it is of vastly more importance to them, in the outset, to be taught the requirements of a successful farmer—irrigation, grain-raising, grazing, herding—than to be taught any amount of book-learning or culture. This dominating purpose of the Indian school is the test of its usefulness. The result of its work thus far has not failed to stand the test."

The adult Indian is not forgotten:

"Soon after the beginning of appropriations for Indian schools, Congress, in what is called the Severalty act, provided for every Indian capable of appreciating its value, and who chose to take it, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres to heads of families, and a smaller number to other members, inalienable and untaxable for twenty-five years, to be selected by him on the reservation of his tribe. If he prefer to abandon his tribe and go elsewhere, he may take his allotment anywhere on the public domain, free of charge. No English baron has a safer title to his manor than has each Indian to his homestead. He can not part with it for twenty-five years without the consent of Congress, nor can the United States, without his consent, be released from a covenant to defend his possession for the same period. This allotment carries with it also all the rights, privileges, and immunities of an American citizen; opens to these Indians, as to all other citizens, the doors of all the courts; and extends to them the protection of all the laws, national and state, which affect any other citizen. Any Indian, if he prefers not to be a farmer, incumbered with one of these homesteads, may become a citizen of the United States, and reside and prosecute any calling in any part of the United States, as securely under this law as any one else, by taking up his residence separate and apart from his tribe and adopting the habits of civilized life. Thus every door of opportunity is thrown wide open to every adult Indian, as well as to those of the next generation."

So much for the methods. What have they accomplished? Mr. Dawes says:

"These are some of its results: 55,467 individual Indians, including a few under former treaty stipulations, have taken their allotments, making an aggregate of 6,708,628 acres. Of these, 30,000 now hold complete patents to their homes, and the rest are awaiting the perfection and delivery of their title deeds. More than 15,000 are heads of families now holding permanent homes—permanent for twenty-five years, at least. Around these are gathered the lesser allotments of the other members of each family. Every adult male landholder stands at the polls and in the courts in the full rights of American citizenship.

"Not alone in these statistics are manifest the evidences of permanent advance of the race toward the goal of orderly, self-supporting citizenship. Bloody Indian wars have ceased. The slaughter of warring clans and the scalping of women and children fleeing from burning wigwams are no longer recorded. Geronimo himself has become a teacher of peace. The recent unfortunate difficulty with the Chippewas in Minnesota, caused more by lack of white than of red civilization, is no exception. We are at peace with the Indian all along the border, and the line between the Indian and the white settlements is fast fading out. The pioneer goes forth to trade and barter with the red man as safely as he does with his white neighbor, and returns at night to his defenseless home with less apprehension of peril to those within than when scouts and sentinels mounted guard over it."

These Indian farmers are not only supporting themselves and their families, but are making money. "It is needless to say," remarks Mr. Dawes, "that this is a peace establishment more effective to prevent outbreaks among these Indians than all the bayonets relied upon in the past for that purpose." We have found a new way to make a "good Indian."

Under the new *régime* the red men have become not only peaceable, but actually religious:

"Bishop Hare, who has devoted his life to the uplifting of the Indian in the diocese of the two Dakotas, tells of a dozen Indian clergymen, and more than fifty deacons and catechists, engaged in missionary work among the Sioux alone, and 1,600 Indian communicants in the Episcopal church. The Indian women in his diocese contributed in one year $2,000 for missionary purposes. There are 33,000 Sioux, and 8,000 are members of various churches. The Presbyterians, working among the Indians in other parts of the country, report nearly 5,000 church-members and 4,000 enrolled in their Sunday-schools, who gave in one year for missions $2,600, besides $3,400 toward their own support. Equally encouraging are reports from other denominations in all parts of the field where the national policy of making self-supporting citizens has taken root. The aggregate of church communicants is 28,351."

"She can both false and friendly be,
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not,
She's fooling thee!" —*The World, New York.*

HOBBY UPON HOBBY.

Or Democracy's entry upon the Campaign of 1900.
—*The Tribune, New York.*

DEMOCRACY'S NEW ISSUES IN CARTOON.

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In conclusion, Mr. Dawes gives an encouraging view of the red man of 1899:

"Other features of the work are not less successful. Not the least is the manhood it has inspired and the hope it has awakened in the Indian. It is dawning upon him that he was made for something, and he is beginning to care for the morrow. Pride in his children, in his home and its surroundings, is prompting effort and stimulating desire to excel. He no longer doubts and distrusts, and is daily growing more and more sure that the hand held out to him is for guidance and help, and not for betrayal or spoliation. . . . When such results have been accomplished in the green tree, what may we not hope for in the dry?"

MR. REED'S RESIGNATION.

PAPERS of every political hue, in commenting on Speaker Reed's resignation of his seat in Congress, acknowledge his strength of character and his sterling honesty. The Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* (Rep.), Mr. Reed's home paper, says:

"In many things he has been tried and found true. In national affairs he has ever been a commanding figure. On all sides his incorruptible honesty, his spotless integrity, his uprightness in every walk of life, his firmness of will, his intellectual greatness, his forensic ability, his statemanlike qualities, are acknowledged. His departure from the field of public affairs, tho possibly not final, takes away no small part of the strength of the Maine delegation. Another man could better have been spared."

THOMAS B. REED.

The Cleveland *Plain-dealer* (Dem.) says:

"Tom Reed is one of the few Americans of eminent ability who make friends and enemies in pretty equal proportions. He was not a timeserver, he lacked in oily smoothness, his tongue was a whiplash and his gavel a scourge. But all men will admit that he certainly was a legislative giant, and his party can poorly afford to lose him from its council fires."

The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) speaks in a similar tone:

"While many men enter politics as a road to wealth, Mr. Reed is obliged to pursue exactly the opposite course. Having no favors to ask, and scorning to 'crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning,' he leaves Congress poorer, perhaps, than when he went in, rewarded only by the consciousness of having done his duty without fear or favor."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) notes his failure to fall into line with popular movements of opinion:

"In keenness of intellect he encountered few equals and no superiors in the field of national politics. In breadth of judgment, liveliness of sympathies, and that quick appreciation of the drift and current of popular feeling which mark the successful political leader, history will judge him perhaps less fortunate. A certain lack of toleration qualified and neutralized the respect imposed by the keenness of his political vision and the audacity of his party generalship."

But the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which advocated the nomination of Mr. Reed for the Presidency in 1896, thinks that the very quality disparaged by *The Tribune* is a great point in his favor. *The Republican* says:

"The value of Mr. Reed's autocratic domination in the Speaker's chair has been in his checking of 'drifts' and turning them from sweeping through the Treasury of the United States—in his control of 'popular currents.' There was no lack of 'quick appreciation' of them, for that was the secret of his mastery over them. No small or weak man could ever rule as he ruled. Nor were the methods by which success is won in the politics of to-day a closed book to Mr. Reed. He understood them perfectly, while refusing to employ and profit by them. The low level of trade and dicker that presents itself to the aspirant for a nomination to the highest office of the republic made its appeal to Speaker Reed only to awaken his profound disgust, and we know for a fact that he exhibited 'a certain lack of toleration' where Mr. Hanna was responsive and subservient. Every man knowing the inside history of the campaign of 1896 honors Mr. Reed."

The Washington *Times* (Dem.) speaks of the experiences that the opposition had at the hands of Mr. Reed, and says:

"Thomas Brackett Reed will be greatly missed in the next session, and with the same feeling that people experience when they chance to miss a boa-constrictor in a tropical forest."

The assertion is made by the Washington correspondent of the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) that Mr. Reed is being considered as a prospective nominee for the Presidency, to lead an anti-expansion wing of the Republican Party. The correspondent says:

"This action, it is said, is prompted in the first place by what is alleged to be the overwhelming sentiment against so-called imperialism supposed to be more than symptomatic in the old party, and the aversion of the New England Republican dissenters to go into the Democratic Party as the only alternative of severing their connection with the present organization. It is said that these Republicans feel as much in earnest over the question as they did on that of slavery, and that the energy which they will throw into the campaign will not lack the enthusiastic impetus that characterized their work leading up to the Civil War.

"The first name mentioned in connection with the movement is that of ex-Speaker Reed. To what extent he can be swayed to accept the Presidential nomination in opposition to his old party is not known. Reed, however, is the first choice of the anti-imperialists and, if the movement is consummated, he will be unanimously named as their candidate."

Many papers hazard the prediction that Mr. Reed will again appear in public life with undiminished power.

A Convict's View of Long Sentences.—Altho it is not usual for the patient to prescribe his own medicine, it is natural that he should feel considerable interest in it, especially when his malady is criminological, and the medicine a long term behind the bars. In *The Star of Hope*, the new periodical edited by the convicts at the Sing Sing state prison, some of them have been discussing the long sentence, invariably reaching the conclusion that it is a bad thing. The discussion reveals the fact, however, that the inmates of the state prison have advanced further than some who live outside, in considering the sentence a means of reform rather than a punishment. Convict No. 440, for example, who writes in the issue for August 12, shows that the long sentence is a survival of the old idea of revenge, while the parole system aids the convict to what all the convict writers profess to desire—reformation. He writes:

"I put the question to all fair-minded men, does it require ten or fifteen years to reform a man? No. If he does not reform in a year, there is no reform in him. I say to society, give him a chance. Manifest an interest in him through applied efforts in beneficent direction.

"The greater portion of the men who return to prison have left the prison doors behind, saying that 'I committed the crime, the commonwealth have punished me, so I owe the State nothing.' They go in search of work, but the doors of society are closed against them. With little money, no results in their efforts to

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procure work, they become despondent and discouraged. In such an environment they resort to crime, and prison is the result.

"If the State would . . . pass a parole law, there would be a great decrease in crime. For example, under such a law, if a man sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, after serving two years he be paroled under the conditions that, if he violates his parole, he will have to return to prison and serve the eighteen years on the old sentence in addition to his new sentence, I dare say, not 5 per cent. would return. To-day 80 per cent. of the men who leave the prison walls return.

"Ignorance has a great deal to do with increased prison statistics. Education is what men need and require who have criminal tendencies.

"There are many men here to-day who did not even know or realize the penalty for the crime they committed. For one, out of the hundreds behind prison walls, I hope that our legislators and other public officials will come to our rescue along the line we have feebly noted, which will result not only beneficially to the State, but to our mothers, wives, and children."

IS POLITICAL CORRUPTION GREATER HERE THAN IN ENGLAND?

ONE of the points dwelt upon persistently and effectively for years by the civil-service reformers, and generally accepted as true, is that far less political corruption exists in England than in the United States. The subject has been recently raised in *The Public* (Chicago)—a single-tax paper published by Henry George's first lieutenant, Louis F. Post—by a correspondent who wants to know if this purer political condition really prevails in England, and, if so, how it is to be accounted for. The question is argumentative evidently, for the correspondent answers himself as follows:

"That country [England] is not run by corrupt politicians for selfish ends. There seems to be a healthier public sentiment on all public questions. And right across the imaginary hair line between our country and Canada, the Standard Oil Company has been thrown down; the railroad commissioners have prevented discriminating rates, and the Standard Oil Company's oil is not allowed to be used for any government purposes. Threats are made that the oil will be excluded from the territory altogether. Is there an inherent something in the English fiber that repels injustice? or what is it? It is something I have tried in vain to reason out."

The editor of *The Public*, taking up the subject, proceeds to examine it on several sides. He begins by showing that British corruption has at least not reached the vanishing point. He recalls the scandals in Canada in connection with the tariff and railroad subsidies, and the defeat by the British Parliament, because of railroad opposition, of a bill requiring automatic car-couplers. The London news reports are quoted as saying that "the railway interest is quite as powerful a factor in politics here as in the United States, and pursues its ends by the same means." Reference is made also to the defeat of the bill before the British House of Commons to raise the flash point of petroleum, when the necessity for the measure was generally conceded, and to the open charge made by *The Pall Mall Gazette* that the oil ring had been "too strong for the House of Commons," and to *The Speaker's* assertion that "Mr. Rockefeller and the American Standard Oil trust triumphed in the House of Commons Wednesday afternoon."

But such instances, the editor thinks, are rare. By far the greatest amount of corruption, he says, has a respectability and legal form that prove that in that line, at any rate, "they do things better on the other side." Class power in England is considered by many writers to be as potent a means of getting something for nothing as any lobby in the United States. Michael Davitt, the Irish journalist and agitator, is quoted to the effect that the English House of Lords is "composed mainly of landlords, who, together with their class, own almost all the land of Great Britain and Ireland." The quotation from Davitt continues:

"All laws have to be sanctioned by these irresponsible legislators before they become operative, and in this way these law-making monopolists blackmail the general community by opposing measures of progress which might limit their own privileges, and by promoting enactments favorable to their interests. As a bribe to induce this chamber to pass the Local Government (Ireland) bill of last year, the Irish landlords have been relieved of all charges relating to the relief of the poor. In other words . . . it has relieved the pro-English landlords of Ireland of some two million dollars a year which must now be paid out of the pockets of the general taxpayers of Ireland and Great Britain. This, in your country, would be equivalent to 'boodling.' Here it is only a continuance of the old English game of robbing the industrial poor for the benefit of the idle aristocracy."

In an old country, too, we are reminded by the editor of *The Public*, the "boodling" period is past—the most valuable privileges have already been disposed of. This feature of the situation is interestingly put in the following quotation made from *Saturday Night* (Toronto):

"The principal cause of political corruption is that, this being a new country, our governments have so much—belonging to the public, of course—to give away in exchange for political influence, such as land, mines, railway franchises, contracts for public works, etc. In England there is nothing of the kind going. The land and all pertaining to it went centuries ago to the political heeler of the period, who was generally a lord or a baron, who, instead of rallying the voters or throwing the influence of a big corporation into the scale, took the field with his vassals and dependents whenever the opposition made itself troublesome. If the opposition succeeded he became a traitor and lost his head, but if the government was sustained his loyalty gave him a pull when it came to division of the spoils. Possibly he may have been corrupt and the system open to criticism; be that as it may, the descendants of those who grabbed about all there was worth grabbing in England—and who hold much of it yet—are the British aristocracy who set the pace and give English politics the tone of honor and integrity we so much admire. The point is that in an old and finished country, all the stealing in the way of distribution of natural opportunities and special privileges has been done, and one great source of political scandal removed. Again, there is nothing in British politics in the way of any sort of personal advantage for the mass of workers. The high offices are the special perquisites of a class and go by social rather than political favor; the smaller ones, which the scions of the aristocracy and the plutocracy don't want, are filled according to civil-service rules. Here there is nobody so poor, so ignorant, or so uninfluential that he may not hope by identifying himself with a political party and diligently hustling, or pretending to hustle, at election times, to get something, if it is only a temporary job as messenger or the chance to rent his house for a polling-booth. In England the great mass of the people know that they have nothing to expect from any party, however hard they work for it. Things are on altogether a different basis, simply because the country is older. The ruling classes had ancestors who did all the stealing necessary to enable them to live in comfort and respectability. In this new, only partially exploited land, those who want to rise to wealth and eminence have to take a hand in the grab game themselves. English institutions, purity of elections, and civil-service examinations that are other than a farce, will come in all right when there is nothing left to steal."

But even if we prove that the British system of class privilege is wholly wrong, the fact remains that our way of boodling is more demoralizing. "Our politics," says the editor of *The Public*, "are demoralized by corruption as English politics are not. . . . The reason for this is that the parasites of English politics regard themselves and are regarded by the public as justly entitled to their plunder." He continues:

"No moral miasma proceeds from them to contaminate the community. Even when they legislate to strengthen their privileges or to make them more profitable, their act assumes none of

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the outward characteristics of 'boodling,' and consequently exerts no vicious influence. But where privileges are acquired by 'boodling,' a demoralizing influence is inevitable. If, for example, half the earnings of a community were given to one of its members as matter of right, both giver and taker feeling that the recipient was justly entitled to what he got, that community might be an exceedingly virtuous one. But if only a small fraction of the income were received by one member of the community through scandalous 'boodling' the whole community might be demoralized."

Another consideration that works for purity in English politics, the editor of *The Public* points out, is the fact that the British lawmakers begin their work as soon as elected, and are continually responsible to their constituents, as Parliament can be dissolved at any time; while in the United States the new Congress does not begin work until thirteen months after it is chosen, and the people are powerless between elections. Thus in England the Parliament is always in the hands of the people; in the United States the people are in the hands of Congress.

STRIKE DATA.

THE efforts of political economists to express the workings of human nature in propositions like the truths of geometry have not yet reached the point where the probabilities of a labor strike can be accurately estimated or its outcome forecast; but an examination of the data shows that we can safely write: "About this time look out for strikes," on the midsummer pages of our almanacs. The Boston *Transcript* gives the following reflections on our strike history:

"The three great strikes in this country most readily recalled are the railroad strike of 1877, centering in Pittsburg, the Homestead strike of 1892, and the Chicago strike of 1894. These were all midsummer outbreaks, which is somewhat remarkable in view of the diminished activity of many industries during the summer and the further fact that in certain lines of work a more effective blockade could be maintained in the winter months. Coal-miners, for example, could seemingly bring greater pressure to bear upon their employers at a time when the demand for coal was greatest and the public inconvenience from a shortage of it the most intense. In these circumstances it seems as if there must be something in the farm weather to account for the extra violence of the summer outbreaks in the labor world, just as a high suicide rate in summer is always expected. The great railroad strike of 1877, which for many years held the record for destructiveness, broke out at Martinsburg, W. Va., July 14, and continued through that month and a good part of August. It was rumored at the time that a concerted strike had been planned to take place in October upon all the railroads, but that it was forestalled by a premature outbreak on the Baltimore & Ohio.

"The Homestead strike broke out on the 6th of July. It was one of the most violent labor wars in the history of the country. To it Mr. Cleveland referred in his speech of acceptance at the Madison Square Garden, and the opinion was general at the time that, coming as it did at the opening of a Presidential campaign, it did much to turn the tide against the party then in power. Two years later, the attention of the country was again called to a great midsummer labor war. This time the trouble had originated with Pullman employees in May, but it was the 26th of June when the American Railway Union took its first step by ordering out the employees of the Illinois Central Railroad. This precipitated a conflict of large proportions.

"The official figures as to strikes and lockouts published by the Bureau of Labor do not show any discernible relation between such outbreaks and the general condition of business, good or bad. But the general impression of business men is that strikes are most frequent in times of industrial transition. When a period of depression is coming on, and wages begin to go down, strikes inevitably result. The labor organizations are in good condition from the preceding period of prosperity, and the first pinch of adversity finds them ready and strong for battle. The depression comes on, however, and if it lasts for several years, the labor organizations tend to disintegrate. There has clearly been a very considerable weakening in them, for example, since 1893. When times are such that two or three men are looking for one job, it is next to impossible to maintain union rules and preserve organizations intact. But as the times begin to improve the organizations stiffen up, as it were; and when their ranks get fairly firm, disturbances are apt to come. A general rise of prices, such as usually accompanies a return of prosperity, is constantly suggesting to workingmen employed at a fixed scale of wages that they ought to share in the upward movement, and this inference has its effect. It is to be hoped that this summer the conditions of workingmen will improve through that natural competition of employers for their services which always takes place in an active labor market, and that to less rational methods of attempting to accomplish the same result there will be no occasion to resort."

A New Attempt at Reform of Primaries.—One objection urged against primary reform laws has been that any such acts might merely entrench the "bosses" behind the semblance of legal authority, so that the attempt to purify politics would end in defeating its own purpose. This objection, however, is based on the supposition that the "bosses" will have their own way in the primaries. Some hope that a law can be framed that will avoid that result is derived from the news from San Francisco that at the first trial of the new primary election law there the local "bosses" of both the leading parties were defeated, and tickets free from machine influence were placed in the field. The Chicago *Times-Herald* describes the California statute as follows:

"This reformatory statute puts the machinery of the primaries in the immediate control of the board of election commissioners and provides that the primaries of all parties shall be held simultaneously. The effect is to make the conduct of a primary much like that of a regular election. And there is, of course, an unusual inducement for voters other than ward workers to show themselves. As a result, the total number of ballots cast was 32,000, or about 50 per cent. of the average at a biennial election.

"This is indicative of a remarkable change for the better since the days when the primaries of the whole country virtually amounted to secret meetings of self-appointed party directors who got together for the purpose of dividing nominations among themselves."

After noting that similar efforts at reform in Illinois "have not been brilliantly successful," the same paper advocates an entirely different system of nominations in municipal elections as the only cure for present evils:

"While it is extremely gratifying to recognize the decided improvement that has been made in San Francisco, it may be doubted if a radical and final cure for the evils of municipal politics can ever be found under the primary system.

"Whatever its safeguards, this system is essentially partizan, and the partizanship that is based on the divisions of national politics is utterly irrational in local affairs. If we elect a mayor or an alderman because he is a Republican or a Democrat we vote not to secure a business administration for a municipal government, but to strengthen a party organization for some ulterior purpose. The scheme is all wrong. It has no regard for the real object of the election.

"To secure that object the nominations should be by petition, and the names of parties should not appear on the ballots. Then the issue would be perfectly clear and simple. We should not have to consider the possible effect upon the fortunes of the national political organization to which we are attached. We should consider only the personal merits of the candidates."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CROKER is for Bryan because Croker is for Croker.—*The Post-Despatch, St. Louis.*

THE price of beef is also trying to jump over the moon.—*The Record, Chicago.*

NOT a day of that Dreyfus trial passes but some French officer forges to the front.—*The Despatch, St. Paul.*

IF the same amount of strategy had been directed against Moltke as against Dreyfus things would be different in France.—*The World, New York.*

WHEN Dewey does arise at his first banquet to respond to a toast he will display a palpitation that Spain would have paid a million to have had on exhibition on May 1, 1898.—*The Eagle, Wichita.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A LITERARY WOMAN-HATER.

THE best known of modern Swedish novelists is Auguste Strindberg, whose story "The Father" has lately been translated into English. Of all the enemies of woman, Strindberg is perhaps the bitterest that has ever made a mark in literature. This bitterness reached its climax in the historical dramas, "The Father" and "Miss Julie"; and in the latest of his plays, "Margit," there are indications that the author is well on the way to a change of heart.

A writer in *Literature* (August 18) thus comments on "The Father":

"Something supremely terrible must have touched Strindberg's life at the quick before the production of 'The Father' in 1887. The influence of Schopenhauer and Nietzsche is not sufficient to account for such a sudden change. 'The Father' quivers with intensest hate and most brutal rage. There is something ignoble in the story itself and in the author's passion. 'It is Man and Woman against one another incessantly, all day long'—the woman the enemy of man, for 'love between the sexes is strife.' And the weapons used on both sides are fiendish. Conceive the situation. The captain and his wife, Laura, are fighting for the possession of their child, body and soul. The captain represents all the ancient systems, the conventions. According to his doctrine, the mother has no legal or moral right over his child's future. 'She has sold her birthright by a legal transaction, and surrendered her rights in return for the man's undertaking to care for her and her children.' Laura is compact of new ideas of revolt. To compass her ends she deliberately throws doubts upon the paternity of her child. There is diabolical subtlety in her reasoning. The father can not be sure that Bertha is his, he can not prove that his wife is faithful or unfaithful, therefore he can have no absolute right. 'You have fulfilled your function,' says Laura, 'as an unfortunately necessary bread-winner and father. You are not needed any longer, and you must go.' The captain is a nervous and highly strung man of science. The wife plays with his reason till his brain snaps. And the woman wins. This story, terrible enough in outline, in Strindberg's hands becomes nauseous. We are spared nothing of the sordid detail of the struggle; the arguments are set forth in all their brutal grossness. The book is one that every sensitively minded reader readily closes with an overpowering sense of relief."

The same critic speaks as follows of Strindberg's autobiographical writings:

"A number of volumes of Strindberg's autobiography have appeared at various times, the most characteristic and suggestive of all bearing the terrible title 'Inferno.' These have been supplemented by more than one autobiographical novel, of which we have chosen 'Axel Borg' as being the most accessible.

"The value of these autobiographies as human documents must be open to dispute, for their genuineness seems to us more than questionable, in spite of the author's repeated declarations. It is impossible that any human being could actually have fathomed the depths of darkness described in 'Inferno' and have retained his sanity. 'Inferno' appears to us to be the conjurings of a brain expanded by overthought. Strindberg is a combination of exaggerations—exaggerated hates, passions, fears, hopes, imagination. And 'Inferno' is but a nightmare exaggerated into experience. The real man stands out in 'Axel Borg'—a creature of intense egoism, brooding, thinking great thoughts in outer loneliness, warring with all mankind and with himself, until the day of life becomes the night of despair, God a mockery, and existence a very hell. A strange and terrible picture, this, of a genius absolutely uncontrolled."

The *Vestnik Europi*, of Russia, sees in "Margit," produced last year, a marked change in Strindberg,—if not in his fundamental convictions, at least in their embodiment. It says in substance:

The theme of his new drama is again family life, but it is free from his usual one-sided accusations of womankind. On the contrary, woman as compared to man in the weakness of her nature appears as a heroine and brings peace and harmony at the same time that she helps to bring about the solution of life's problem. The drama deals with what love is apt to promise and marriage to keep. This is but one side of the problem. The main question is: must we try to escape the evil of life and its deformities, or must we bear the cross in silence, and, having passed every imaginable suffering, make peace with life? This is not a Christian idea borrowed from Count Tolstoy, but something else, the thought that poverty and even deformity are necessary to life. The spirit, after it is once embodied, must undergo every humiliation. Then it becomes free, that is, it does not any longer fear life, having understood it. "You told me once," Margit says to her confessor, "that reality with all its filth and squalor is given to us by God, and we must not turn away from it; on the contrary, we must take it such as it is."

This thought seems to the Russian critic very original, not reflected in any other work of art. To make peace between man and life, to show that spiritual freedom does not mean shaking off the dust from one's wings in the manner of a butterfly, but in going through every evil and being able to conquer it all,—this moral is undoubtedly much higher than the one displayed in the author's earlier dramas and novels, in which his sole aim seems to be the condemnation of women and the family.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PERPETUAL COPYRIGHT.

A PETITION, signed by a large number of representative American authors and publishers, is soon to be presented to Congress asking that copyright privileges be made perpetual. The petitioners say:

"Perpetual copyright is the natural duty of all authors. In Queen Anne's reign, when laws regarding the limiting of copyright were first enforced, the price of books was very high. Our Government copied the English legislation on the question. In 1831 the present system became law. Sixty-eight years have passed. The masses can buy books.

"In Russia copyright exists during an author's life, twenty-five years after his death and ten years in addition if an edition is published within five years of the end of the term; in Spain, during the author's life and fifty years thereafter; in Germany, for the author's life and thirty years thereafter; in France, for the author's life and fifty years thereafter; Austria, Sardinia, Tuscany, and the papal states, for the author's life and thirty years thereafter; and in Holland and Belgium, for the author's life and twenty years thereafter.

"We demand that the United States shall at once take the foremost position and make copyright perpetual. The reason of the law is the life of the law; the reason for the putting of any restriction on the life of copyright having disappeared, the limitation should cease, and the right of the author in his works should be perpetual."

Public opinion appears to be divided as to the desirability of the proposed law. The Nashville *Banner* thus states the matter:

"Miss Margaret Lee of Brooklyn is the prime mover in the in-

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terest of this cause, and the reasons actuating her are that the present law is out of date and that the labor of a man's brain when turned into literature should be his own property, the same as if it were stocks and bonds. Our present copyright law was enacted sixty-eight years ago. It grants to the author exclusive rights to his publications for twenty-eight years, with the privilege of renewal of fourteen years, making forty-two years in all. This law was patterned after that of Great Britain, which grants a right for forty-two years or during the lifetime of the author and seven years after his demise. Mexico is the only country having a perpetual copyright, and in other countries the law grants rights during the author's lifetime and for a period of from ten to fifty years after his death.

"A petition to Congress is being liberally signed by authors and publishers. Of course, the latter are in favor of the proposition, as in the great majority of cases they buy outright the manuscript of the author, and they are not averse to having a monopoly created in their favor. But the American public, when the facts are put before them, will oppose this measure. If a restriction could be placed on the publisher by granting him a short-term copyright, it might be wise to extend the time in favor of authors who own their own manuscripts. Copyright books are expensive, and it is only by cheap editions that the mass of the people can get first-class books. A limit to the copyright paves the way for cheap books."

The St. Paul *Dispatch* also opposes the measure:

"The readiest answer to that array of arguments is that there is no reason why the descendants of some man or any man should draw a tribute from the reading public for all time, simply because their ancestor was able to write a successful book. They can not prove a meritorious claim. They might not be able to read, much less write anything that anybody would care to read.

"For ninety-nine out of one hundred books, the discriminating taste of time makes a perpetual copyright useless. The first edition is so often the last that no copyright is necessary. In the case of other books of which thousands and hundreds of thousands are printed, the author is amply enriched by being able to sell the exclusive right to publish during a long term of years.

"The interests of public policy are against a perpetual copyright. Works that have become classic should be cheap enough to be within the reach of every one."

On the other hand, the San Francisco *Call* says:

"No valid argument can be urged against the perpetual copyright asked for in the petition. If a man use the profits of his labor to buy land the Government secures the title forever to him and to his heirs until either he or they sell it. If another man employ his labor in producing a book he is justly entitled to as full possession of the property as is given to the landowner. Reasons of public expediency require that perpetual patents should not be given to inventors, for improvements in mechanism affect widespread industries, and a monopoly of an improvement in machinery would in some cases amount to a monopoly of the industry; but no such objection stands against perpetual copyright for authors.

"It is not at all likely the movement will make much headway until after a prolonged agitation, for the opposition to it will be strong; but it is none the less worth while for authors to begin the contest for what is undoubtedly a natural right. It required many years to bring about the arrangement for an international copyright between this country and Great Britain, but in the end the authors were successful. An earnest and united effort for perpetual copyright may have a similar history. The literary men of this generation will hardly profit by it, but they may have the satisfaction of winning a recognition of the rights of those who are to follow them."

Some Odd Book Titles.—Some of the oddest book titles that surely ever the mind of man conceived are given in *The Pall Mall Gazette* of recent date. Most of them go back to Reformation times, and deal with subjects of pious interest. Here are a few of them, as quoted in the New York *Times*:

"'The Great Shipwreck of Fools, who are in the Hold of Ignorance, swimming in the Sea of the World; of great Effect, Profit, Utility, Value, Honor and Moral Virtue, for the Instructing of Everybody: which book is adorned with a great number of Figures, the better to demonstrate the Folly of the World.' . . . 'The Little Dog of the Gospel barking at the Errors of Luther'; 'The Royal Post to Paradise, very useful to those who wish to go there; a collection of the Works of Pious Doctors who have curiously treated the subject'; 'The Spiritual Snuffbox, to lead devoted Souls to Christ'; 'Sixpennyworth of Divine Spirit'; 'Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul in Sin; or, the Seven Penitential Psalms of the Princely Prophet David.' In the time of Oliver Cromwell we have 'A Reaping Hook, well tempered for the stubborn Ears of the Coming Crop,' and 'Some Beautiful Biscuits, cooled in the Oven of Charity and put aside carefully for the Fowls of the Church, the Sparrows of Spirit, and the Swallows of Salvation.' There is something terse and tailorish in 'Buttons and Buttonholes for the Believer's Breeches' and cobblerlike in 'High-heeled Shoes for those who are Dwarfs in Sanctity.' Here is a title in which all kinds of imagery are mingled: 'A Sigh for the Sinners in Zion coming from a Hole in the Wall, by an Earthen Vessel known among Men under the name of Samuel Fish.'"

CHEAPENING OF THE MAGAZINE.

THE recent step taken by Messrs. Harper & Brothers in reducing the price of *Harper's Monthly Magazine* to 25 cents is regarded by the press as an indication of important literary undercurrents. The Baltimore *News* thus comments upon the change:

"This is the first of the older magazines to follow the tendency toward cheapening the prices of magazine literature, and in the illustrated periodical field leaves *The Century* the only one maintaining its old rate of 35 cents. *The Atlantic Monthly*, which is 35 cents also, is not illustrated, and is in a certain sense more of a review than a magazine. The mystery has been all along how the high-priced magazines could withstand the opposition created by the lower-priced publications. The recent consolidation of the Harper and McClure interests has no doubt led to the present lowering of the price of the Harper's periodical, but at the same time it may be expected at its present price to come into competition not so much with *McClure's* and *The Cosmopolitan* as with *Scribner's*, which has been 25 cents ever since it was established under its present management, and has no doubt pushed the 35-cent magazines very hard. It has carved out a field of its own. All of the old standard magazines, in fact, have their special family of readers and constituents, but it is quite certain that the cheaper periodicals have gradually encroached upon their field.

"It is an interesting fact in the history of *Harper's Magazine* that, while it is virtually the oldest of the illustrated publications, it was also the first to be offered to the public at a popular price. Before the Civil War its price was 25 cents a copy, and while it had comparatively a very small amount of advertising, the publication paid handsomely. When it was established in 1851, it reprinted a great quantity of matter from the foreign magazines and published nothing original except the instalments of J. S. C. Abbot's 'Life of Napoleon.' This was the first experiment in this country with the serial publication of a book or novel, and it proved immensely popular. In the third year of its publication, *Harper's Magazine* had attained the enormous circulation of 118,000 copies per month. The perfecting of the electrotyping process in 1852 enabled the publishers to print any number of copies from the same plates without detracting from the beauty and clearness of the impression, and it was this that led to the introduction of illustrations as a successful feature.

"The present reduction in the price of the magazine is an indication that the influence of the McClures is already being felt in the methods of the older and more conservative house."

The New York *Evening Post* thinks the chief significance of the change is as an indication of the great competition existing in the magazine world, due to the revolutionary developments of the past decade:

"The change is often explained as wholly due to improvements

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on the mechanical side of printing. 'Process' has superseded the lithograph and wood-engraving at a fraction of the cost, and with an artistic loss perceptible only by a small minority of purchasers. Paper is cheaper; presswork is cheaper; great economies in production and distribution have been introduced; naturally, therefore, the price falls. But this is not the whole story. With the cheapened magazine a cheapened reading public has been created, and has fed the demand for low-priced illustrated magazines. It is safe to say that we have to-day in this country a million more buyers and readers of magazines than we had a decade ago. A vast new clientèle has been called into being. How swiftly it came into view when the appeals first began to be made to it is seen in the successive reductions of price made by *McClure's* and *The Cosmopolitan*. The conductors of those magazines were doubtless surprised at the audience they secured. Through their efforts, with those of other publishers working along the same lines, the magazine public became enormously enlarged in a very short time. Thousands of people took up the habit of buying their magazine, when the price became 10 cents, just as they had before bought a daily paper. The old and somewhat select class of leisurely magazine-readers was suddenly transformed into a multitude which no man can number.

"In other words, the magazines found an almost unsuspected field to work. It can not be said exactly, as it was said of Wordsworth, that they created the taste by which they are enjoyed; but they and their new-found public interacted upon each other rapidly. What had before happened in book-publishing came to be true in magazine-publishing—that is, a vast popular audience was reached. The proprietors tapped the vein of the great democratic reading class which De Tocqueville forecast. It is only fair to add that he said this class would not be given to overnice discrimination, and that success with it would not necessarily argue talent. Some of the cheap magazines which sell widely have gone on the principle not merely of popularizing literature, but of plebificating it, which is a very different thing, as Coleridge said. The masses are not given to nice distinctions in their reading. A book is a book, a novel a novel, a magazine a magazine; the only ground of discrimination being, the cheaper the better. But it is the demonstration that there are a possible 1,000,000 readers at 10 cents, instead of 50,000 or 100,000 at 25 or 35 cents, which has been fluttering the magazines and producing the intense competition between them."

The Post pays the following tribute to the important part which magazines have played in American literature:

"With all their faults, which we reserve the right to groan over as often as we please, the magazines are too valuable an element in our intellectual life to be spared or impaired without a protest. They help keep an honorable literary tradition alive. American magazines have been the nursing-mothers of American writers, and they remain such to-day. Much of our best poetry first saw the light in magazines, and still does so. If this saying seems a reflection on the best poetry now producing in this country, we can not help that. On the artistic side, too, the leading magazines have been of real educational importance; and we can but hope that no pressure of competition or lowering of price, in the case of one or all, will lead to a regrettable cheapening of quality."

The Boston *Transcript* says:

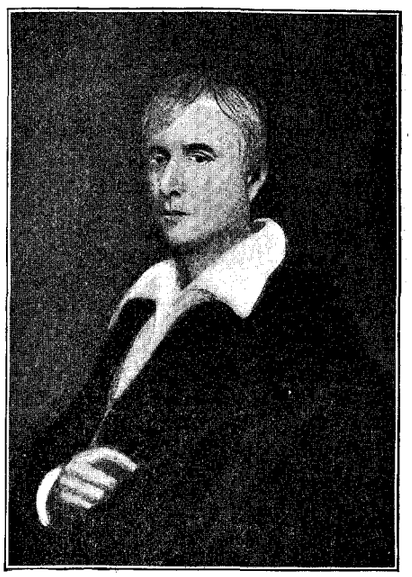
"The only wonder is that the step has not been taken before. Competition is as sharp among the magazines as anywhere else. Sometimes it has seemed to us that it was sharper. When we can get good magazines for 10 cents a copy, even the oldest and best established of these periodicals must recognize the significance of the fact and make concessions to it. This may be the first step to further reductions later. Still it is hardly necessary for *Harper's* to drop to bottom figures, tho possibly it may eventually be considered good business policy to do so. Its history has been unique. There are other magazines carrying names as old as its own, but they have not maintained unbroken vigor and continuity to the same extent. Its good will has never been clouded. It has been mental meat for nearly two generations of readers. It is as familiar to the sight as the most time-seasoned book-backs in our libraries. Whatever changes may be made, we trust those airily clad and chubby torch-bearers and flower distributors will not be discarded. They have been taken into the hearts of hundreds of thousands, and no new friends could quite fill their places."

It has been authoritatively announced that the price of both *The Century Magazine* and of *The Atlantic Monthly* will remain as before. *Scribner's Magazine* has always been sold at 25 cents since its first publication in 1887.

With regard to the amount of reading matter, the principal magazines stand as follows: *Harper's* and *The Century* each publishes 160 pages of reading; *Scribner's* 120 pages; *The Atlantic* 143 pages; *McClure's* 96 pages.

THE "PRINCE OF VAGABONDS."

"AS a master of English, there are eminent critics who dare to rank Borrow with the foremost of the century, in a small company where perhaps not more than half a dozen are to be found." So says *The Bookman*, anent the publication of Professor Knapp's long-looked-for biography of the mysterious author of "The Bible in Spain," "Lavengro," and "Romany Rye." The same reviewer adds: "No one can be stupid, or dull, or narrow who revels in 'Lavengro.' It has been said that to appreciate it, in the right way, is a certificate of character." Among the epithets bestowed upon George Borrow, in the difficult effort to classify him, are: "prince of romantic and picturesque vagabonds," "great high priest of the ungenteel," "the later De Foe." To those not familar with his writings, these epithets will serve somewhat to reveal the nature of the puzzling fascination and exasperating charm exercised by Borrow's personality.



GEORGE BORROW.
From the picture in the possession of John Murray.

"The one great weakness of him," says Professor Knapp, "was to exhibit himself as a mysterious traveler." In consequence of this love for mystery, Borrow's biographer has had a long and perplexing task. Through Norwich and London and the regions round about and in a long sojourn in the Peninsula, this undaunted biographer followed the *pateran* and the trail of his pseudo-gypsy, with all the sagacity of a Romany, and the pertinacity of an Iroquois scout; and he tells us that the enthusiasm for linguistic and gypsy studies with which the erratic narratives of Borrow inspired his youth, "has never suffered any decline these fifty years, nor allowed my love for his memory to grow dim." It was in this spirit that Dr. Knapp set himself to the task, and in the pursuit of it he has spent and been spent with reckless prodigality of love and labor. He is now engaged in preparing an annotated edition of Borrow's autobiographical work, "Lavengro" and "Romany Rye"—"really one book in two parts."

George Borrow was born at East Dereham, Norfolk, on July 5, 1803, while his father, the captain, was busy recruiting for his regiment. The child was baptized George Henry Borrow. It is worth

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while to remember these entries in the parish register, because the erratic Lavengro was forever playing capricious and fantastic tricks with his name and with his age. Save in signing legal or official papers, he rarely used the name that was given him at the font, altho it is found on the fly-leaf of his earliest school-books. In 1823-25 he affected the name of "George Olaus Borrow" for a literary conceit. Afterward his epistolary and literary designation was simply George Borrow. In Ireland he was Shorsha, in Italy Giorgio, and in Spain Don Jorge. "As to his age," says his biographer, "he persisted, wilfully, in giving it incorrectly during the long period that reminded him of his struggles and his failures."

When he was twelve years old the lad was sent to the best school in Clonmel, to study Greek. It was here that he met the wild Irish gossoon, Murtagh, "who is supposed to have taught him Irish in exchange for a pack of cards." It was Borrow's delight to revert to this episode at every turn of his life. He was once a schoolboy at Clonmel, and at a bound he is an authority on Ireland!

It was at the Tombland horse-fair, and on the heaths and in the vales and dingles thereabouts, that the roving, adventurous youngster foregathered with his Romany cronies, in their camps between the Black Hills.

"Here were grouped the tents of the wanderers, set 'after the manner of Egypt'; and here began that series of dialogs, the weirdest and the grimmest that ever passed between human beings in Gypsy Dale or Mousehold, or elsewhere in all the queer retreats of this world."

In 1820 Borrow made the acquaintance of William Taylor of Norwich, the early and intimate friend of Southey, and who was the first, according to Lockhart, to instil into Scott's mind the love of poetry.

Taylor took a lively interest in Borrow, and gratuitously taught him German. He used to say, "What I tell Borrow once he never forgets"; and it was he who declared later that his inspired vagabond could translate with facility and elegance "twenty different languages before he was eighteen."

But Taylor's moral influence was pernicious. The present biographer lays at his door the failures and the mortifications of that "veiled period" in the career of Borrow which he foolishly strove to conceal under the specious guise of foreign travel—"all those years of buffeting with the unclean spirit."

It is apparent that at this time Borrow's bumptiousness had peculiar charms for him, and he flourished it with a fine scorn for all modesty and reverence, as well as for the captious Martineaus of this weary world. He writes: "If ever my health mends, I intend to live in London, write plays, poetry, etc., abuse religion, and get myself prosecuted; for I would not for an ocean of gold remain any longer than I am forced in this dull and gloomy town." He was just twenty-one when he wrote that—and a glaring ass.

It is not long before he is assaulted by fits of morbid melancholia, which presently assume the proportions of monomania. In "Lavengro" we find vague allusions to this strange malady; at first it is "The Fear," and afterward "The Horrors." It is frequently mentioned in his letters to his mother. He had an attack at Hamburg in 1833, at St. Petersburg in 1834, and in January, 1854, while on a visit to his kindred in Cornwall.

And then there is the "Veiled Period" in his life, to which his biographer recurs again and again, with explanatory comment. How many times did Richard Ford, in his letters, implore his friend to "lift the veil from those seven years"—the mystery that lay between 1825 and 1833? Ford wrote:

"I have often thought of the years over which you propose to drop a curtain. . . . No doubt it will excite a mysterious interest; but then it is open to any misconstruction that the *necios y tontos* [ignorant and stupid people] may put upon it. I should give some incidents of the interval, and not stall a curtain over so long a period. I am inclined to think that it must be too curious to be lost to mankind."

But Borrow persisted in amusing himself with his false light. He had given his readers to understand by his Bible and his gypsies "in Spain," that during that interval of eclipse he was traveling over Europe and the East, even to India, China, and the frontiers of Tartary. He "had lived in habits of intimacy with gypsies in strange lands." He had been in the south of France and Italy, and in the suburbs of Moscow. He "had heard the ballad of Alonzo Perez de Guzman chanted in Danish by a rustic in the wilds of Jutland." He had lived much among the Hebrew race, and was well versed in their ways and phraseology. He had "visited the principal capitals of the world," etc. One reviewer characterized him as a kind of Wandering Jew. But these voyagings and adventures were, for the most part, apocryphal and imaginary. That interval had been passed between Norwich and London, "doing hack-work for booksellers."

The "Veiled Period" was closed by the appointment of Borrow to proceed to St. Petersburg, "to assist in the editing of such parts of the Manchu Testament as we [the Bible Society] may choose to print." This was that affiliation of the "harum-scarum young man" with an awfully respectable body which so shocked and scandalized the Martineau blue-stocking.

In March, 1834, Borrow made a bold offer to the committee of the Bible Society, that (they consenting) he would undertake the distribution of one thousand copies of the Manchu New Testament in the benighted regions of the far East—"wandering, book in hand, overland to Peking, by way of Lake Baikal and Kiakhta, with side-glances at the Tatar hordes." The respectable gentlemen of the committee were astonished and perplexed by the romantic audacity of their agent; it took them a year to make up their minds to accept. But when Borrow at last applied for a passport to cross European and Asiatic Russia, the passport was refused, and the project nipped in the bud.

But Borrow always *believed*, says Knapp, that he went to Kiakhta, China, and over the East; and so did the readers of his books. "Did it ever strike you," wrote his Danish friend, Hasfeldt, "how much you resemble the good hidalgo, Don Quixote de la Mancha? To my notion, you might readily pass for his son."

Riding to Madrid, Borrow halted for three days at Merida, where he attended a gypsy wedding, and was crowned king by the Romany folk. At Almaraz he held that dialog with the rustics at the village inn which is so appropriate to the people and the country. Knapp exclaims:

"What a picture! The huge fire, the bustling housewife, the hunter with his musket, the shepherds with their dogs, and the beggar, who, after demanding charity, sat down among them and joined in the conversation. And such a conversation! . . . 'I would I were a wolf!' What a magnificent ruin is the rustic Spaniard!"

At Cordova he tarried eleven days, set out for Madrid on the 20th, and reached his destination on the 26th of December. How he ever succeeded, practically alone, says Knapp, all those three hundred and odd miles from Seville, in threading the defiles of the Sierra Morena, the dreary and frigid plains of La Mancha, with Carlist cut-throats and Spanish banditti hovering over his path, will never be told.

His heart was always with the gypsies, even when his mother was congratulating the widow Clarke on having brought him to heel. It was hard for him to forego his liberty, his right to roam about the world as freely as he had done these seven years, to wander over England without *impedimenta*, and to sit under hedges, learning strange old words from some Romany Ursula, while the swarthy crew of her tribe watched and grinned after their kind. Who would be a Giorgio when he could be a

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Romany Rye, and say with Jasper, as aforetime, "There's the wind on the heath, brother"?

"What would one of your sleek, solemn, black-coated weaklings have wrought among the traditional *majos manolos* and *chulos*—boys of the ring? . . . What would kind words and Christian smiles have achieved among such men as you find between the Larapiés and the Calle de Toledo? We [says Knapp] met them first in 1867, tamed by thirty years of civilization. . . . What must they have been in '37, with their red sashes bristling with knives, their cloaks hiding an arsenal of sinister tools?"

William Bodham Donne, writing of "Lavengro" in Tait's *Edinburgh Magazine*, remarked that the public had been looking for a second Marco Polo, and were presented instead with a nineteenth-century De Foe. His gypsies, his Armenians, his Jews, his Methodists, his tinkers, his innkeepers, his bruisers, his horse-tamers, were representative men.

The Rev. Mr. Berkeley tells of the attempt of the old gypsy woman to poison Lavengro, and how the effects of it followed him through life. He would sit silent and melancholy for hours, refusing food, not answering when spoken to. These were his "Horrors." At other times his philosophy was a healthy one—"Walk five miles a day; learn to box, and keep a civil tongue in your head."

On the 26th of July, 1881, George Borrow, being in his seventy-ninth year, was found alone and dead in his cottage at Oulton.

Theodore Watts-Dunton, in his "Reminiscences," recalls his last meeting with the strange wanderer whom he loved so well. It was on Waterloo Bridge, in a sunset of impressive and memorable splendor:

"We talked of 'Children of the Open Air'
Who once in Orient valleys lived aloof,
Loving the sun, the wind, the sweet reproof
Of storms, and all that makes the fair earth fair;
Till, on a day, across the mystic bar
Of moonrise came, 'the Children of the Roof,'
Who find no balm 'neath evening's rosiest woof
Nor dews of Peace beneath the Morning Star."

"DANGERS OF BUYING LITERATURE BY THE LABEL."

SOMETHING of a literary tempest has arisen over a dispute between Mr. John Brisben Walker, owner of *The Cosmopolitan*, and Mr. Paul R. Reynolds, American agent of Count Tolstoy. Mr. Walker recently contracted with Mr. Reynolds for the publication, in *The Cosmopolitan*, of Tolstoy's new novel, "The Awakening." The publication was begun in the April number, but shortly disagreements arose as to the editor's rights under the contract. It appears from Mr. Walker's statement in the August *Cosmopolitan* that he claimed the right to suppress and alter certain passages in Count Tolstoy's story which seemed to his judgment unfit for the pages of a magazine designed for general circulation.

Mr. Ernest H. Crosby and other friends of Count Tolstoy have made a public statement through the press, claiming that the proprietor of *The Cosmopolitan* has used unwarrantable liberties with a work of literary art and has so altered its form as to render it a travesty on Count Tolstoy's real work. The dispute has resulted in the discontinuance of the story in the August number, and a suit for damages to the amount of $100,000 has been begun by the owner of *The Cosmopolitan*. In an editorial upon the subject, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* extracts some instructive lessons from the imbroglio, attributing the cause of the trouble to literary methods that originated with the late Robert Bonner.

"The novelist's friends declare that no amount of money could repay him for the damage he has sustained by the Bowdlerizing the novel thus far has suffered at the hands of the magazine editor, anxious for Tolstoy's name, but not willing that Tolstoy's work should appear in the chaste columns of his magazine, except as altered by himself.

"Whatever fault or blamelessness there may be on either side, the trouble arises from the habit of buying literary wares by the label and not by the sample, a practise begun and carried out with great success by the late Mr. Bonner. . . . . .

"*The Ledger* had no artistic ambitions. Its problem was, therefore, simple, since the Fanny Fern school of literature was then the popular one with all the reading public and with the writers. When the modern commercial magazine tries to deal in literature with more complex artistic standards, there comes a clash. If it publishes novels as certain writers of repute write them, it offends certain subscribers, called, by the artistic, philistine. But the magazine does not hesitate between circulation and artistic necessity. Rather than displease its subscribers it alters manuscripts so as to allow children to spring suddenly into being from the circumambient atmosphere, rather than admit that heroes and heroines ever have children without marriage. It excludes discussion of the influences that would change a high-minded young man into a libertine, preferring to represent the deterioration as coming suddenly out of original sin, and so on.

"Sin may be used as an ominous background. Characters with dark curling mustachios and shifty eyes may indulge in sin, to their own undoing, but none that has the faintest claim to starring in the piece is permitted to wallow in sin, except in the reformed, repentant stage—tho now and then a harmless, amusing rascal, like Weir Mitchell's François, is tolerated.

"Whether problem novels are good for the human race admits of discussion. But so long as problems attract many writers, and repel many readers, the Bonner method of buying literature will continue to breed confusion between writer and editors."

A Dictionary of College Slang.—Dr. Babbit, of Columbia University, is preparing a dictionary of college slang, and desires the cooperation of students and college men generally in making it as complete and accurate as possible. He will be glad to receive slang words in use in the various colleges, together with their definitions, and any other facts of a kindred nature. Germany has six such dictionaries, but the one existing American dictionary of slang has not been revised since 1853. Of this enterprise *Literature* says:

"The differentiation of the dialects of Yale and Harvard is believed to be as clearly marked as that of the speech of Georgia and Mississippi negroes. In days of yore we ourselves remember we have heard a senior of high scholarship state that he would 'rather scoop the valedictory than yank a fellowship,' because the valedictory demonstrated his popularity with his classmates, whereas the fellowship merely resulted from his 'cinch' with the faculty. 'To scoop' and 'to yank' were favorite infinitives, of college origin, and were rarely split. 'Cinch,' of course, was exotic, and has become a part of the common speech of every-day life."

NOTES.

A SET of the schoolboy newspaper, *The United Service Chronicle*, which Kipling edited, has just brought $500 at a sale in London.

A NEW uniform edition of Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie's works is shortly to be published. Few books are more delightful and suggestive to the literary student than his "Essays in Literary Interpretation" and "My Study Fire."

One of the first fruits of the new alliance in the publishing world (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 24) is a new encyclopedia, to be called "The Harper-McClure Encyclopedia." It is to be considerably larger than any similar publication.

A NEW illustrated biography of Shakespeare by Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie is announced by *The Outlook*, New York, as its most important serial feature for 1900. It will be in twelve parts, beginning with the first week in January. The purpose is to "make more clear the genius of the English-speaking race," through this study of its greatest creative spirit. The portraits and other illustrations are to be precise.

IT is safest—in London second-hand book-stalls at least—to look into a book before buying it. A London bookseller has just confessed in court that he and others had the habit of "buying up old books and sticking covers on 'em." It appears that the plaintiff had found, on buying "Nicholas Nickleby" and "Oliver Twist," that there was never a word about Nicholas and Oliver in them.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW LONG HAS LIFE BEEN ON THE EARTH?

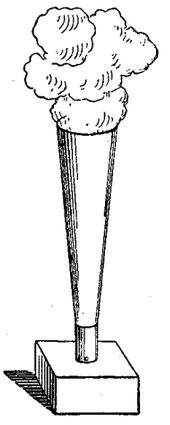
THE estimates of the earth's age made by experts in different sciences, each from the data of his own particular science, have long been notoriously at variance. The geologist has wanted a long time for the formation of his strata, while the physicist has been unwilling to grant it. The biologist wants even more than the geologist, for he realizes that in the time necessary to evolve a man from an ameba one million years are "but as yesterday." Scoffers find in this disagreement of the savants reason for rejecting all their conclusions. Sober-minded lovers of all the sciences believe that from an ultimate reconcilement of the opposing views will come a more accurate knowledge of the earth's origin. Dr. Klein, who writes in *Gaea* (Leipsic, August) of some new estimates made from the physical standpoint, seems to regard them as weakening the hypothesis of organic evolution. After referring briefly to the estimates made by Darwin and his school and by the geologists, Dr. Klein, who has made a study of the subject for many years, says:

"Recently physics and astro-physics have furnished still further data toward making an estimate of the earth's age that is confined within somewhat narrower limits. The celebrated physicist and mathematician, Lord Kelvin, has recently made some investigations on this subject that are of the greatest scientific authority and hence of universal interest. They show that in estimating the age of the earth we must assume a far narrower limit than many geologists have thought necessary, and that the earth has not been fitted for the dwelling-place of organic life during an indefinitely great number of millions of years.

"A maximum limit for the age of the earth as a stable molten globe can be deduced from its shape. After the withdrawal of the moon from the fluid part of the earth, the rotation of the earth must have become slower, so that several thousand million years ago the duration of day and night was shorter than at present. But if at that period the fluid earth had solidified, the polar flattening corresponding to the rotation-speed would have been preserved to this day. But this is not the case. From this standpoint I have shown that the rotation period of the earth at the time it solidified could in no case have been less than 17¼ hours, and that the time at which the solidification took place was probably 1,200,000,000 years ago, and could in no case have been more than 2,400,000,000 years ago. The latest estimates of Lord Kelvin agree with this, for he concludes that we can assert with certainty that the earth 5,000,000,000 years ago, and probably also 1,000,000,000 years ago, had not solidified. These are, then, the outside limits that must be assumed in this discussion, and the question now arises whether they can be made narrower and more certain. To this end Lord Kelvin has been investigating the radiation of the earth's heat, and finds, making use of experiments made in North America on the behavior of rocks, especially of diabase, at very high temperatures, that the age of the earth, from the standpoint of the physicist, is not greater than 24,000,000 years. The solidification of the molten mass of the earth probably took place in such wise that the interior first became solid, down to a large space near the central point, where the dense metals, platinum, gold, silver, copper, etc., that remain fluid under very high pressure, were gathered. On the liquid lava-sea of the surface were formed by radiation white-hot flakes or spots, which in time became spaces surrounded with glowing liquid, and these quickly grew larger. In a very few years the temperature of the solid surface must have been greatly lowered, but as long as it exceeded 1,200° the hot vapors of zinc, mercury, sulfur, water, and other substances must have surrounded it as an atmosphere. The last substance to remain in the warm envelope of air was water vapor, and, as the temperature of the crust went gradually further, the first rain fell, probably in torrents. Free oxygen, as Lord Kelvin points out, was probably not present in the early atmosphere, in which case it must have been furnished by plants, since there are plants that grow under warm water, and, under the influence of sunlight, extract from the water and the carbonates dissolved therein hydrogen and carbon to build up their substance and release free oxygen in the water, by which it is given up to the atmosphere. But hundreds of thousands of years must have passed before the quantity of atmospheric oxygen obtained in this way became large enough to support animal life. In any case, provided sunlight were present, some hundred centuries after the solidification of the earth's crust it was fitted to support animal and vegetable life. The only question is, whether at this time the sun was in a state to radiate sufficient heat and light. This question is now answered in the negative by Lord Kelvin, as it was earlier by Von Helmholtz and afterward by Simon Newcomb. If the earth's crust had solidified only 50,000,000 years ago, even then the sun was not in a condition to send out the necessary heat and light. Probably not more than 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 years have passed since the sun began to emit enough heat to support the slightest organic life on the earth. So, on physical grounds, the age of the organized life of the earth can not well be greater than 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 years—a fact with which all hypotheses regarding the developmental history of terrestrial organisms will have to reckon."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FIREARMS TO PREVENT HAIL.

THE use in Europe of mortars of special design to prevent damage from hail-storms has several times been mentioned in these columns, and has recently been alluded to more than once in the daily press. An illustrated article on the subject, contributed to *La Nature* by Lieutenant-Colonel Delauney, of the French army, enables us to give some details of this custom, which appears to be founded on sound scientific principles and to be practically successful. Says Colonel Delauney:



MORTAR FOR PREVENTING HAIL.

"For this purpose, a special form of firearm is used; it is a sort of mortar set in a wooden base and having fixed to its mouth a sheet-iron cone more than 2 meters [6½ feet] high. The mortar is charged with 100 grams [1,550 grains] of powder, well tamped down; the cone is put in place and then the piece is fired. The detonation produces a considerable disturbance of the air, owing to the cone, whose vibrations are ample and prolonged, and which acts like a gigantic organ-pipe. To this action is added that of the gases produced by the deflagration of the powder, which, being hurled into the air, increase the disturbance to a considerable degree.

"If a hail-storm is in process of formation and a mortar of this kind is fired in the neighborhood, the meteorological laboratory is turned upside down; the hail-stones can not form, and, in place of these dangerous projectiles, a heavy shower of rain will fall on the earth. Styria and Carniola were the first countries in which these mortars were used to prevent hail, and M. Ottavi, the editor of *Il Coltivatore*, an Italian agricultural journal of high reputation, assures us that in these two countries the vineyards defended by mortar have never been injured by hail for the last three years.

"The example set by Styria and Carniola has just been followed by Venetia and Piedmont; a society of defense against hail by means of cone-shaped mortars has been formed in Corregliano in the province of Trevisa, and other similar societies have been established at Arzignano, at Barbarano, and in the province of Vicenza.

"It appears that one mortar is able to protect against hail a circular space 500 to 750 meters [1,600 to 2,500 feet] in diameter. It is therefore sufficient to place these pieces of artillery in such fashion that they are distant from each other about 1 kilometer to 1½ kilometers [two thirds of a mile to one mile].

"The price of one of these mortars is about 150 francs [$30], but this expense may be lowered, it appears, by the use of cast-iron instead of bronze.

"However this may be, this attempt to fight the devastating scourge of hail is certainly worthy of note. Our Southern vine-

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yards, which suffer so much from this cause, might try these mortars, and if the results should be satisfactory, they would doubtless be widely adopted."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DO DOCTORS CARRY DISEASE?

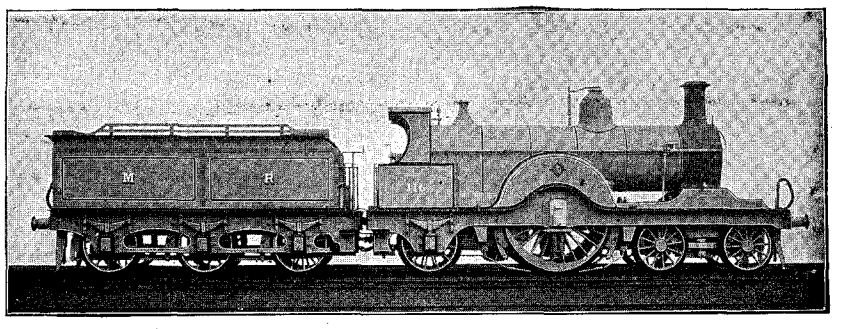
MANY people believe that this question should be answered in the affirmative, at least so far as the family physician is concerned, for he rarely takes the elaborate precautions that the surgical specialist finds necessary. Those who argue thus, however, are laymen. The professional man is quite sure that the transmission of contagion by the person whose business it is to put a stop to it occurs rarely, if ever. The question crops out now and then, even in the medical press, and, alluding to a recent instance, *The Hospital* (London) speaks editorially as follows:

"It would be quite unfair to argue from the elaborate methods adopted by the surgeon to secure asepsis that the physician who does not take all these precautions is a source of danger. The cases are not analogous, for when the surgeon in old days carried infection from operation to operation he did so by means of what was practically an inoculation; he actually inserted it into a raw wound. Still, that there is some risk of carrying infection in one's clothes, if one is careless and allows them to come in contact with an infectious patient, must be admitted. If cabs and omnibuses can be sources of infection, why not doctor's coats? So far as the hands are concerned, ordinary antiseptics and measures of cleanliness ought to be sufficient to prevent them ever becoming vehicles of disease. But the clothes are more difficult of control, and if dust is to be regarded as infectious it must sometimes be impossible to avoid transporting infectious particles from house to house. Moreover, there are other ways in which a person who is much exposed to certain infections may carry them about. It is pretty well recognized that certain pathogenic microbes, notably those of diphtheria, may make for themselves a home on the mucous membrane of the air passages, as, for example, in the nose and pharynx, where they may continue to grow without producing any sign of disease. Whether this is due to a gradually acquired immunity on the part of their hosts or to a loss of virulence on their own part it may be difficult to determine, but it seems clear that, however slight their virulence may be in regard to the person who carries them, they are capable of very quickly developing virulence if implanted in some one else, and this is a mode by which infection may possibly be spread by medical men, and still more probably by nurses, and one against which it seems almost impossible to guard. Indeed, we should look upon the nurse or the mother, who spends long hours in the sick-room, as much more likely to become a carrier of infection than the doctor, who merely looks in now and again. Still, the risk is there. On the whole, it would seem that the danger of carrying infection from case to case lies principally, altho not entirely, in the possibility of carrying dust from house to house. The hands can always be kept clean, the nails can always be kept well trimmed, and probably few doctors get so soaked in infection that their mucous membranes become culture media for its germs; but clothes are a difficulty. Clearly, a medical practitioner ought to be a very spruce and well-brushed individual. A frowsy doctor may become a danger. But then he ought to be an anachronism."

Do Anesthetics Produce Unconsciousness?—This question, which was recently discussed in these columns, is thus reviewed in *The Hospital*: "There are two sets of facts which suggest that, however little we may remember what has happened, consciousness is not entirely abolished even while fully under the influence of an anesthetic. One of these has to do with the horrible feelings with which some people maintain they have been oppressed while under ether or chloroform. This, however, is a bit of evidence to which we need hardly attribute much importance. These feelings are probably 'relics of the transition stage, either when passing into or when emerging from anesthesia'; and, as in dreams, what seems to have been the experience of an hour may probably have been the outcome of a sensation lasting not more than half a minute or even less. Other evidence as to the retention of consciousness is derived from the undoubted retention of all the signs of consciousness, as shown by gestures and cries, which is by no means uncommon during anesthesia. Now we shall probably be perfectly right in saying that such signs of consciousness need not imply the action of the highest centers, being probably of the nature of reflex action carried out on a much lower plane, and that their presence is no proof that 'we' feel. But so much depends on how we define consciousness! To say that one's consciousness is the sum of one's memories suggests a path out of the difficulty, and should make one quite easy about the signs of suffering exhibited during anesthesia—for if not remembered they do not matter. During anesthesia the shutters are up, the office is closed, and the pigeonholes in which memory is stored away are inaccessible to sensation and to pain. A simple conception enough; but probably far too simple to be true."

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMERICAN AND BRITISH LOCOMOTIVES.

THE excitement caused by the so-called "industrial invasion of England" by American manufacturers brings up afresh the whole question of American *versus* British locomotives, since the exportation of locomotive engines from American shops, to fill English railway orders, has formed no small part of this "invasion." Many of those who stoutly maintain the superiority of English locomotives on the one hand, or of American locomotives on the other, would probably be at a loss if asked to state in plain language the chief points of difference between the two types. To the assistance of all such comes Charles Rous-Marten, who in an article in *The Engineering Magazine* (August) tells just what they ought to know.



ENGLISH EXPRESS LOCOMOTIVE, MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Courtesy of *Engineering News*.

Mr. Marten begins with the foundation of the locomotive—its frame—and tells us that machines of the English type are framed with plates and the American with bars. The curious diversity of opinion regarding these two methods is illustrated by Mr. Marten by the following anecdote:

"An order had been given [by a British colony] for some American engines, it being held that these would be most suitable to colonial roads hastily and cheaply constructed, with light permanent way, steep gradients, and frequent sharp curves. A British engineer took exception to this view and contended that the superior strength and rigidity of their plate-framing rendered British engines far safer and more economical on a rough and light road, which necessarily made the utmost demand upon stability and endurance. He condemned the American bar-framed locomotives as 'loose-jointed affairs resembling so many wicker baskets.' He was promptly answered by an American engineer,

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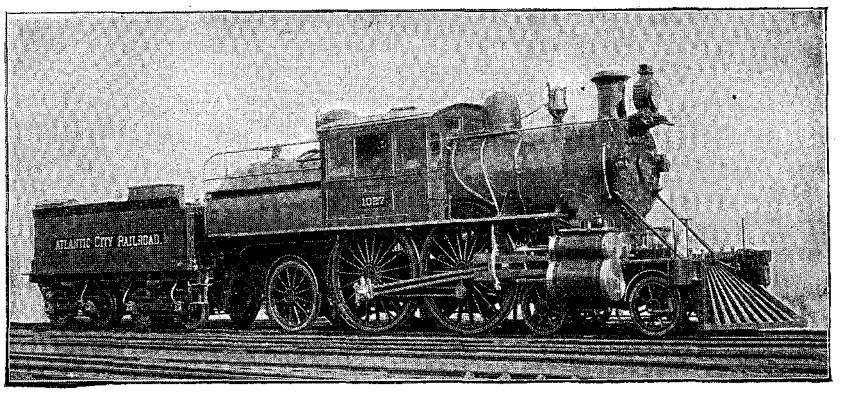
who twitted him with utter ignorance of the primary conditions involved. 'It is quite true,' he said, 'that our American engines may be compared to flexible wicker baskets—*but therein lies their merit.* They are so flexible that they glide easily over rough roads and round sharp curves on which a stiff, unyielding British engine would soon knock itself to pieces. It is the remarkable flexibility of an American engine that renders it so supremely suitable to new countries with their light-built and curved lines.'



EXPRESS LOCOMOTIVE, ATLANTIC CITY RAILROAD.

This engine, built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works on the Vauclain compound system, hauls the fastest train in the world, regularly making the run from Camden to Atlantic City, 55½ miles, in 50 minutes.

Courtesy of *Engineering News.*

"Now the matter might conveniently have been left here . . . . but a new and fearful complication was introduced by a second American engineer, who 'went for' both the previous writers 'with the gloves off.' The bare suggestion that the American engine was a 'loose-jointed affair,' nay, even that it was more flexible than the British machine, filled him with derision. Every child knew, he practically declared, that the bar-frame of an American locomotive, instead of being more flexible than the plated frame, was infinitely stronger, stiffer, and more rigid. Therein, he maintained, lay its merit. You did not want an engine to go bending and twisting itself all over the place, however rough the road might be. Indeed the rougher the road the less the engine ought to bend and wriggle. What you wanted was in effect an engine that was so strong and stiff that it could ride roughshod over all curves and inequalities and weak rails and slight permanent way."

With the description of this "triangular duel" Mr. Marten leaves the question, which, he remarks, may be regarded as still unsettled.

The next point of difference relates to the position of the external working parts, which in English engines are "inside," or beneath the boiler, and in American engines are outside the wheels. The advantages of the former plan are: economy of space (an important point on English roads, with their low tunnels and high station-platforms), protection from cold, and neatness of appearance. The American plan has in its favor that the working parts can always be reached and are constantly visible. Says Mr. Marten:

"Practically the issue resolves itself into that of inside *versus* outside cylinders. For if the cylinders be outside then most of the working gear will have to be outside also, and *vice versa*. . .

"Few points in locomotive construction have been the subject of stronger dispute than this one of the position of cylinders. The advocates of the outside position claim that by placing the cylinders outside the frame, not only are they far more easily accessible, but also a straight driving-axle can be used and the crank-axle, with its essential weakness of form, can be dispensed with. It is pointed out that if a double-crank axle be set up on end and regarded as a column it manifests about the weakest shape that could be devised, and one which possesses the minimum of strain resisting capacity, especially as compared with a straight axle consisting of one homogeneous bar of steel.

"All this is practically indisputable. But the reply, as usual in such engineering cases, is that the unquestionable advantages may be too dearly bought."

To condense somewhat the disadvantages of the outside position, as set forth by Mr. Marten, he points out that the cylinders in this type are so far apart that the alternate action of the pistons sets up a so-called "punching" or "boxing" action, that the outside cylinder is more exposed to cold, and that the position necessitates stronger and more expensive construction. Some advocates of the inside cylinder even deny the superiority of straight axles and assert that the greater twisting force to which they must be subjected is harmful.

The next point, or rather group of points, is that while the English desire the greatest durability, even at increased cost, we prefer to use materials which, tho not the best, are as good as we want them to be, and cost less. Says the writer:

"The American engine while it lasts is quite as good a machine and quite as efficient per unit of nominal power as the British locomotive, only it will not last so long. And the American engineer says with much emphasis and reason that he does not want it to last so long because it must in a decade or little more become virtually obsolete and block the way of more modern and up-to-date machines with which he would like to replace them. And so he contents himself with his cheaper steel tubes and fire-boxes and gets as much work out of them as his British *confrère* does out of his more expensive brass or copper. By the time the steel tubes and boxes are worn out he is almost ready for a new engine. It is no doubt true that brass or copper tubes and copper boxes are more economical in respect of repairs. But as in the case of cylinder-position the engineer, British or American, holds that his own method, if it has some disadvantages, is on the whole a better one."

Among minor differences noted by Mr. Marten are the large and comfortable American cabs, whose superiority seems to him "indisputable," and the movable or "bogie" truck, both of which, however, are now used on many English engines. In chimney construction we have given up our once distinctive shapes and adopted the straight British flue. Says Mr. Marten in conclusion:

"In short, the distinctive features of the British and American systems are now but few. Their tendency is to become fewer still. . . . There is, I think, a growing tendency toward assimilation between the systems of the two English-speaking nations, so far as this is feasible in view of the difference in the conditions to be satisfied. England has not the long journeys of America or the American loading gage space which would permit of large vertical or lateral extension of existing maximum dimensions. But I certainly anticipate that the present importation of the Midland, Great Central, and Great Northern line of American Mogul goods engines will have an appreciable influence upon the future of British locomotive engineering."

FOOD VALUE OF ALCOHOL.

THE experiments of Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, which have been described in these columns, and which, as he believes, show that alcohol acts in some degree as a real food, have been widely discussed, as was inevitable. The sensational character of such an assertion by a reputable investigator who holds a chair in a college under denominational supervision, controverting, as it does, the dictum of almost every text-book used in our schools, is self-evident. In an editorial on the subject, *Modern Medicine* (July) expresses the opinion that Professor Atwater can not uphold his assertions, even granting the correctness of his experimental data. It says:

"Professor Atwater claims to have proved that alcohol is a food to the extent of two or two and one-half ounces per diem, admin-

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istered in divided doses. . . . Professor Atwater says that alcohol does not form tissue.

"If alcohol does not form tissue, it does not repair the body. If it does not repair waste, if it can not be used to build up the bodily machine, it is proper that some competent authority should be asked to explain how it is to be considered a food.

"Starch, sugar, and fats become foods or fuels only through their assimilation. Abundant physiological evidence attests that no substance can act as a food or as a true source of energy unless it has first entered into the composition of the body. It must be assimilated. . . . . ,

"Experiments have clearly shown that fat, sugar, and starch must all alike be converted into the form of glycogen and enter into the muscle structure before they can become a source of energy.

"Professor Atwater tells us that alcohol can not form tissue, hence the query is pertinent, How can it be a source of vital energy? The body does not burn food as a stove does fuel. Food can be called fuel only in a highly figurative sense. The oxidation of food in the body does not take place directly. Food is assimilated, becoming a part of the tissue. Oxygen is also assimilated, entering into the composition of the tissue along with the food elements under the action of special organic ferments brought into play by nervous impulses received from the central ganglia.

"The molecules of these residual tissues which form the storehouse of energy in the body are rearranged in simpler forms, thereby giving up a portion of the energy which holds them together in the state in which they exist in the tissues, and this energy thus set free appears as muscle force, mental activity, glandular work, and various other forms of functional activity. . . . At present we must hesitate to accept as conclusive any experiment which gives alcohol a food value, and which does not at the same time state well-known and thoroughly established physiological facts to the contrary."

INCANDESCENT GAS BURNERS, OLD AND NEW.

THE popularity of gas-lighting by incandescence has now become firmly established, but very few people know the composition of the "mantles" in their burners, or the principle on which they operate. These burners are generally known as "Welsbach" burners, because their mantles are made on the principle, discovered by Baron Auer von Welsbach, of saturating a fabric with a solution of rare mineral earths and then burning out the fabric, leaving a delicate crystalline skeleton. The rare earths considered most effective are thoria and ceria, and they are contained in the mineral monazite, deposits of which, from having been almost worthless twenty years ago, have now attained great value. A large number of interesting facts regarding the mantle system of illumination is contained in a paper by Vivian B. Lewes, read before the Institution of Gas Engineers on May 3 last and printed in *The Progressive Age* (London). It had been supposed that a very small admixture of ceria was necessary for good results, but this has been disproved, Mr. Lewes tells us, by the recent experiments of Mr. A. A. C. Swinton, who placed mantles of different composition in a Crookes vacuum-tube and "bombarded" them by passing an electric discharge through the tube. The ceria makes the mantle heat more rapidly, but it also cools quicker and gives very little more light. Another mantle consists of alumina and the oxids of chromium, but Mr. Lewes is of the opinion that the thoria mantles are preferable.

Attempts have been made recently to make mantles on another than the Welsbach principle of saturating a fabric and then burning it out, namely, by making the ingredients into a paste with some gummy substance, drawing it out into threads and then weaving these into a fabric, burning it out as before. The latest substance used is the "artificial silk" of Chardonnet, several times described in these columns.

There seems to be every probability, Mr. Lewes thinks, that mantles of this type are to play an important part in lighting. Another new feature, he says, is the doing away with the asbestos thread and loop, which has always been a weakness in the fabric, the top of the mantle being now sewed around with fibers of the same character as those of which the mantle itself is made.

Treatment of Disease with High-Frequency Currents.—Professor Apostoli has recently been experimenting in the treatment of various diseases by means of very rapidly alternating electric currents, and with notable success in some cases. His results, which were communicated to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, are thus summarized in *The Electrical Review*: "No less than 24,371 applications of the current were made to a total of 913 patients. The general symptomatic results noted were as follows: Progressive restoration of the general health, recuperation of energy, return of the appetite, better sleep, improved digestion, and the reappearance of good spirits, and endurance of fatigue. In arthritis, in all its forms, the current seems to be of the greatest utility." The professor finds that the current is harmful in acute rheumatism, but efficacious in the chronic form; it is notably effective in gout, altho it sometimes brings on acute attacks when first used; it gives good results also in neuralgia, sciatica, calcareous formations, varicose veins, piles, dyspepsia, and asthma. In cases of obesity dependent on gout, it benefits the patients by regulating the general distribution of nutrition. The only directly injurious effect of the high-frequency current reported by Professor Apostoli is the bringing on of eczema which is often attributable to it. "In short," says the writer in *The Electrical Review*, "the high-frequency current is a very valuable treatment for gout in all its manifestations. It is preeminently a cell medicine, and operates both to stimulate and regulate the general nutrition."

Military Motor Carriages.—According to *The Scientific American*, a military auto-car called a "motor scout" was exhibited at the Automobile Club's recent show at Richmond, England. "It consisted of a quadricycle fitted with a 1.5 horse-power petroleum motor. It is convertible, carrying either two persons or one person, and a light Maxim gun. The gun is mounted in front over the leading wheels, and it is arranged so that it can be fired with the vehicle going at full speed. Below there is a tray sufficient to store 1,000 rounds of ammunition. Another type is termed a 'war motor car.' According to *The Mechanical Engineer*, it is plated with armor and has a ram both in front and behind. The armament consists of two quick-firing Maxim guns carried in two revolving turrets. The steering is done by the aid of information obtained by mirrors, so that the crew need not expose themselves. The car is driven by a four-cylinder Daimler motor developing 16 horse-power. An electric searchlight is provided, the dynamo being worked by the main engine."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A GYROSCOPIC device for measuring the oscillation of ships, made by a firm in Milan, Italy, is described in *The Electrical Review* as consisting of "a small electric motor mounted in gimbals like a ship's compass with its armature running in a vertical position at a very high speed. As the ship rolls the armature maintains its original position, while the frame supporting the gimbals rings follows the motion of the ship. Suitable scales and pointers are provided."

THE official figures of the Treasury bureau of statistics, as quoted by *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, "show that there were imported last year in the United States 1,539,056,750 grains of quinine. As there were practically no exports of this article, this means something like twenty grains for every man, woman, and child in the country. In 1897 the average import price in the United States was a trifle more than sixteen cents an ounce. The statement comes from Washington, also, that during the last year, or thereabouts, more than 125,000,000 grains of quinine have been consumed by American soldiers suffering from various types of Southern fevers. In some instances men who were in the hospitals in Cuba and Puerto Rico were dosed regularly with three hundred grains a week. Hardly an individual, it is said, failed to take the drug during some period of his active service, either as a curative or a preventive. Furthermore, the claim has gained credence that Americans consume one third of the quinine of the world."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE ARCHBISHOPS' DECISION IN THE ENGLISH RITUAL CONTROVERSY.

THE decision of the Court of Archbishops, sitting at Lambeth, that the ceremonial use of incense and the processional use of lights are neither enjoined nor permitted by the Anglican prayer-book, meets with general approval in England, altho of course the more extreme members of the ritualistic party are far from pleased. The decision is based purely upon the legal merits of the case in the Church of England, and the archbishops make it clear that they do not condemn these Catholic usages *per se*. Indeed, Dr. Temple, the Archbishop of Canterbury, states in his decision that it would be impossible for him to condemn incense, which was prescribed in Jewish ritual "by divine ordinance," as an undesirable or inappropriate adjunct of worship. Even now, he says, the laws of the Church of England would not exclude its use in great ceremonies of state, in which the sovereign requested the primate to authorize its use; and it may be used also extra-ceremonially "to sweeten the church." The use of "lights" or candles carried in religious procession is also condemned for the same reason, as being not in accord with English church law.

Some misapprehension of the meaning of this decision is to be noted in a number of journals, which suppose that all use of "lights" and processions is forbidden. The fact is that lights have been in use on the altars of English cathedrals and some country churches since the Reformation, and that at the present day their use on the altar is so common as to excite little or no comment. Even so well-informed a paper as *The Independent*, however, says of the decision that "it declares positively against the use of lights, of incense, and of processions."

The English papers for the most part regard the decision as a wise one. *The Saturday Review*, which is strongly anti-Puritan and conservatively high-church in its sympathies, says:

"All the arguments for the ceremonial use of incense, and the carrying of lights in procession as catholic and edifying practises, remain absolutely unaffected by the legal prohibition pronounced by the primates. The fanatics who denounce every unfamiliar rite as superstitious or idolatrous will find little satisfaction in this judgment. So far is incense from being condemned as evil, that 'even now the liturgical use of incense is not by law permanently excluded from the church's ritual.' If the ecclesiastical atmosphere were less heated, the archbishop suggests that this latent authority might even now be used. 'Many things might become probable when our toleration of one another has risen to a higher level which are not probable at present.' Only one thing can give the archbishops' decisions the character of a Protestant triumph, and that is the disobedience of the ritualist clergy. It is indeed very difficult to see how disobedience could be excused. It is certain that no weightier confirmation could be given to the popular charge against the ritualists that they are essentially lawless, following no better authority than their own preferences. We would earnestly press on the clergy concerned to consider calmly the position in which they are placed."

The Spectator says:

"Those who throughout the present troubles and discontents in the church have held fast to the belief that the Court of the Archbishops would prove a tribunal competent to provide the necessary discipline for the church, may fairly feel their faith justified by the admirable decision given on Monday in regard to the liturgical use of incense and the carrying of lighted candles in processions. Nothing could have been wiser, more moderate, and yet firmer in tone, and, in a word, more eminently judicial, than the judgment read by the Archbishop of Canterbury. That the decision will be obeyed even by the most extreme ritualists we can not doubt. To think otherwise is to assume that the men who lay most stress upon episcopal authority, and whose whole theory of church government and discipline is based on the right of the bishops to direct the church, are willing to flout that authority and to declare that they will only obey when decisions are consonant with their own particular theories. But that would be pure anarchy, and anarchy of a kind which should be specially odious to the advanced High Churchmen."

The London *Speaker* (Liberal) thinks that the ultimate outcome of the ritual trouble will be disestablishment, for it does not place much confidence in the obedience of the ritualistic clergy:

"The archbishops have shot their bolt against Mr. Westall and Mr. Ram. Mr. Westall has lost no time in assuring his friends that, unlike the jackdaw of Reims, he is not one penny the worse, and that he cares no more for the primates than he cared for his diocesan. So long as that diocesan, the Bishop of London, protects him from prosecution, he will, no doubt, continue to disregard the spiritual power which he promised to obey. Another clergyman, Mr. Otley, has also expressed contemptuous disregard for archiepiscopal opinion. Laymen will be puzzled to explain Mr. Westall's conduct. He appeared by counsel before the archbishops, thereby recognizing their jurisdiction as arbitrators between the Bishop of London and himself. Having done so, and lost his case, he defies the authority he had acknowledged, and announces that he shall do as he pleases. Dr. Cobb, on the other hand, who was not a party to the proceedings, and is therefore not bound by the award, declares that he will submit to the views of the archbishops. It is possible that the example of so prominent a ritualist may be generally followed, and that these 'paternal admonitions' may check the growth of some superstitious practises in the Church of England."

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, a London dissenting minister who has lately been in attendance at the Northfield Conference, regards the ritual controversy as the most momentous issue in English history, and believes that the obedience or non-obedience of the clergy will decide the question of disestablishment within a few years. He is quoted in the Boston *Transcript* as follows:

"The question arises, Will the ritualists acquiesce? There was never a greater question, at least religious question, before the English people. Will the ritualists acquiesce? The answer to that God alone can give. The ritualists defied the people in privy council. Will they obey the church in the archbishops?

"If they do acquiesce the establishment in England is secure for many generations to come, and the power of the Church of England will be even greater than it has been. And, in spite of the controversies, it is stronger now than it ever was before. You free Americans here seem to have no idea of this power. You ought to be a free churchman in England, as I have been, and you would learn it soon enough.

"If the ritualist party does not acquiesce, disestablishment will come inside of a decade. Think of that, and see if you can understand the tremendous issues involved. The ritualists may give in and so save the establishment. Altho on the outside, I have some inside sources of information, and I can not help believing the ritualists will make the best of it and obey. The next three months will tell. Watch affairs for that length of time. The enormous issues involved warrant your thought and attention, even if you are the busiest people on the globe."

Christian Work (undenom., New York) says:

"The moral effect of this decision, which does not amount to more than an executive order interpreting English canonical law, and does not have the force of a canonical court decision, will be limited in part by the extreme ritualists, who would rather disobey it and take chances of a further or final interpretation, than give up their practise of the sensuous and esthetic in ritual on the instant. The only way in which the practise can be suppressed is by direct parliamentary legislation. This could finally settle the question, but it can not be had; it will be recalled that the attempt to secure this failed last winter. Here, indeed, the nonconformists join the ritualists; they oppose parliamentary legislation because they think the use of 'popish practises' will drive many in the Anglican communion into nonconformity, and will also hasten Disestablishment. At the same time it was the reinforcement of nonconformist political influence that gave point and

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vigor to the protests of Low Churchmen, and the objections of the former against a state church made unanswerable the argument that churchmen should at least obey a state church while they had one. The effect of the archbishops' declaration will now be awaited with keenest interest."

TRUE AND FALSE SACERDOTALISM.

A FRANK defense of sacerdotalism as an essential and desirable element of any true religious system has lately been made by the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, rector of Trinity Church, Boston. It is noteworthy that this is not a new defense of "ritualism." Dr. Donald, like his predecessor, Phillips Brooks, is a liberal Broad-Churchman, and does not write of albs and chasubles, maniples, stoles, and tunics, but of the deeper sense of priesthood and mystery manifest in all the great religions of the world. Writing in *The Outlook*, he says:

"I should like to recall attention to the fundamental and elemental truth which originates the idea of human mediation at all and has perpetuated it through all the life of man. The priesthood is one of the permanently fixed institutions of humanity. It is independent of ecclesiasticism, and lives concretely even when, as a theoretically unsound abstraction, it is discredited and discarded. Men who have expended much of their energy in combating the priesthood, both as idea and as institution, have themselves been great priests. The Puritan of Massachusetts left England to escape priests, only to exhibit, ere half a century of residence in New England had passed, in the persons of their clergy the unwasted force of that from which they fled. The priest goes wherever man goes; always has, and always will. He changes his name; he himself changes never. He makes many or few claims—many yesterday, few to-day—but he never ceases to exercise his great, unalterable office of a mediator between his fellows and their God. He is pagan and Christian, Romanist and Protestant, but always priest; one through whom men feel surer of finding God than when on a solitary quest. Wherever we find man, we find religion; wherever religion, its priest. This is the fact which never fails to meet us when we search the past or scrutinize the present. What does it mean?"

The history of priesthood, says Dr. Donald, is necessarily that of an official priesthood, yet it remains true that the Pope and Jerry McAuley are both the resultant flowers of the same long-planted seed of religious instinct and need. Inquiring into the nature of this need, he says:

"What, then, is it which leads one human being to seek another human being's good offices as a mediator with God? Probably the simplest and most common example of it is illustrated when a man, in time of stress or peril, asks another man to pray for him. Obviously, it is open to him to make prayer for himself. Very likely he does pray for himself. But he wants the prayers of others. He feels that strength or courage or endurance are more likely to be given him if his own petition is reinforced by the petitions of his fellows. He will even declare that the prayers of others have carried him safely through more than one supreme crisis of the past; that in some mysterious yet very real way those prayers brought into his life a stock of divine strength which his own unsupported petitions could not bring; that a true mediatorship was exercised, by virtue of which a desired, divine boon was secured to him. If we should urge that God is as ready to hear his prayer as that of another, or that his own prayer is surer to open the channels of grace between his soul and the sources of Divine help, he will assent to it as a sound proposition; but the next time peril threatens or sorrow overtakes him, he will promptly resort to his fellows and ask their prayers. His instinct is more than a match for his best reasoning. Moreover, this instinct asserts its vitality in those who ordinarily manifest, or indeed experience, little of that emotion which we call religious. People who never pray, who perhaps can not, or who, in health and fortune, explicitly decry it, frequently, in sudden anguish, cry out, 'If there be anything in prayer, remember me when you pray; for God knows I need all the help I can get.' A desperately sick child sets the whole house praying. A sinking ship's company searches out the minister among the passengers and bids him kneel to supplicate God in their behalf. There is no compulsion, no conventional conformity to official rule. It is pure humanity giving utterance to its ineradicable constitutional feeling that, in some mysterious yet very real way, the power of mediatorship is lodged in it; that what the individual can not secure from Heaven through his own act may be gained through another's."

As to the nature of the priest's office, Dr. Donald says:

"The priest has a twofold office: he gives absolutions and offers sacrifices. Absolution is the act by which a priest persuades a sinner that God has forgiven him. It is never, in paganism or Christianity, the act of forgiveness itself. That a Roman priest claims to forgive sins is an ignorant slander upon Rome. His devotees are not searching for his forgiveness—do not want it; they want the forgiveness of God. So long as the priest habitually succeeds in persuading sinners that God has forgiven them, his office is impregnable. When he fails to persuade them, his day is over, his absolutions are impotent words. . . . . .

"The priest also offers sacrifice. What is sacrifice? It is giving something, held to be precious, to God for the purpose of obtaining His favor. Some men believe that God is unable or unwilling to grant favor except upon terms. He is made able or willing by sacrifice. Other men believe that God is able and willing to bestow mercy, but that they themselves are incapable of receiving it until made receptive by sacrifice. The two beliefs are critically different. Both have been and are now widely held. It is at least doubtful whether either of them will ever disappear. One of them is certain to last. . . . Sacrifices are being made, every day, in contemporary life; consequently sacrifices are being offered by priests. There are no signs that they will cease to be made and offered. There are only many signs of effectual protest against particular ceremonial forms, and equally against claims which transcend those of natural sacerdotalism. The priest will continue to offer sacrifices so long as sacrifices are made, and, what is equally imperative as a condition, so long as in the heart of official priesthood lives natural priesthood."

HOW CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY IMPRESSED A HEATHEN.

IN the year 1709, an Italian priest named Joan Battista Sidotti was sent by Pope Clement XI. to preach the Gospel in Japan. After reaching the far East, he stopped at Manila to provide himself with the ordinary garb of a Japanese gentleman, so that he might arouse less distrust when he arrived in that country. At Yeddo, however, he was arrested and confined in prison, altho he was treated with consideration. Among his visitors was a counsellor of the Shogun named Arai Hakuseki, with whom he had many conversations concerning Christian teaching. Some of Arai's comments are thus given in the Boston *Transcript* (August 4), translated from the German of Dr. L. Lönholm, professor in the University of Tokyo:

"'The teaching of the West (Europe) says that heaven and earth and all things could not have come into existence of themselves, but that there necessarily must have been in existence a Being who created them. If, however, the idea that nothing can come into existence of itself be correct, the question naturally arises, Who created God? If, however, God came into existence of Himself, why could not earth and heaven have come into existence of themselves?'

"'It sounds like childish talk when the followers of the foreign teaching say that the breaking of God's command by Adam and Eve was such a great sin that they themselves could not expiate it, but that three thousand years afterward God was obliged to appear upon earth in the person of Jesus Christ and expiate the sin Himself. Whoever gives a command has also the power to forgive the breaking of that command. What then stood in the way of His pardoning its infraction, especially as the whole misdeed consisted merely in the eating of an apple? Was it necessary for God to become man in connection with so insignificant an affair?'

"'The teaching of the West also says that God sent a great flood upon the earth and therein were all mankind drowned with

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the exception of Noah and his family. But if God is the creator of all things and their great Prince and Father, what reason had He for destroying His own creations? Why did He not make man in the beginning good and obedient to His teaching? If He did not have the power to do this, how came it that He had the power to create the world? And if mankind, on the other hand, was created so stupid as not to understand the teaching of God, was this so great a sin on their part that God, the Creator and Father of all things, should have destroyed mankind?'

"Sidotti having described to Arai the European custom of crossing one's self when meeting another person, and having explained that the purpose of this custom was to protect the individual against lightning, the devil, and other like things, Arai remarked: 'It is very wonderful that God, the Christian God, should first have created lightning, the devil, and similar bad things, and then have taught mankind how to protect themselves against these things. It would have been much simpler and surer not to have created lightning and the devil at all. In regard to the supernatural, the Christians appear to be upon the same low level as the common people here in Japan.'"

ALLEGED DECLINE OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

A NEW YORK daily paper recently devoted an editorial to a consideration of the religious press, quoting opinions from some representative denominational papers which apparently indicate that the religious journal, in order to hold its own under present conditions, must devote much of its space to secular subjects in the effort to be interesting and to be be in touch with events of the day. There appears upon the whole to be a general acquiescence on the part of the religious press with the view that the conditions of religious journalism have considerably changed, and that especial effort is necessary in order to maintain its former strength. All, however, do not agree as to the remedy. *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) says:

It is no doubt true that the religious newspaper does not possess a distinctively religious character to the same extent it once did. Instead of confining itself to the discussion of subjects ecclesiastical, moral, and religious, subjects of vital importance to man in his relation to God and in all his higher relations, it undertakes to deal with questions which are purely secular and have no connection whatever with man's spiritual interests, or the interests of the Church of Christ.

"Some of our leading religious newspapers contain such a mixture of secular and religious news, and engage so freely in the discussion of political, economic, and scientific subjects, that whatever else they may be they are in no sense religious periodicals.

"There are questions which to some extent have become political questions, as prohibition, Mormonism, etc. Neither the pulpit nor the religious newspaper should be denied the right to discuss these, because political parties have taken sides upon them. Indeed, they can not be properly considered or discussed apart from the teachings of the Scriptures. Preachers of the Gospel, religious newspaper writers, intelligent Christians are competent to discuss them, and can not thrust them aside. Right views on these subjects should frequently be presented in the pulpit and in the religious newspaper.

"Our daily newspapers, our magazines, and monthly reviews present very full and able discussions of all political, economic, and scientific questions. It is an impertinence and an intrusion, therefore, for the religious weekly newspaper to invade the territory which rightly belongs to the secular journal, and undertake to furnish information and instruction on subjects which it can only handle as a mere novice.

"Christian doctrine, practical and experimental religion, supply abundant themes of the most appropriate character for the religious newspaper. The doctrines of the Gospel are opposed, covertly and openly assailed; the Lord Jesus is wounded in the house of His friends; 'Judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off, for truth is fallen in the street, and equity can not enter.' And yet much of the religious press which should cry aloud and spare not, and lift up its voice like a trumpet, is talking about civil-service rules, blunders of the campaign in the Philippines, etc."

The Churchman (Prot. Episc.) says:

"The comments do not arrive at any result, except to show that a journal of any sort, religious or other, in order to be read must be interesting. The essential thing, it is plain, is that it be read. If nobody reads it, it may be immaculately and transcendentally good, but it will exist to no purpose. The chief point in discussion between some journals and others is whether, in order to be interesting, it is necessary to minimize that which is 'religious' and to emphasize that which is 'secular.' Even *The Rosary Magazine* is found to contain only three religious articles out of sixteen, and of the three 'one is on Joan of Arc, one concerning a bishop, and the third a story of travel in the Holy Land.' What we personally contend, on the other hand, is that religion, pure and simple, is of all human subjects capable of the most interesting treatment. If it is dull, the fault is in the writer, not in the theme.

"To set down, week by week, the story of the progress of the Christian idea, to chronicle its successes and its failures, to follow the events of contemporary history as they are interpreted from the Christian point of view, this, we maintain, can be made the most attractive and useful of all occupations. And the material is so abundant, the facts and truths are so many, that there is scant space for anything else.

"We believe, indeed, that the day of narrow denominational journalism has happily gone by, but the day of the religious newspaper which shall take the whole world for its parish, and deal with all life in the spirit of reverence and faith is here, and shall abide."

The Pilot (Rom. Cath., Boston) says:

"The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says that the religious newspaper is losing its hold on the people or trying to keep it by catering to the so-called 'liberal' tendencies of the times; and the New York *Sun* makes somewhat a similar charge, saying that some religious weeklies, 'instead of building up the religious faith of their readers, spread among them teachings subversive of it, or at least they were religious mugwumps, with no definite cause either to sustain or attack. The consequence was that their prosperity declined greatly or gave place to actual adversity. They lost their distinctive character and with it their distinctive support. Instead of strong meat for men they purveyed milk for babes—literary mush and swash and intellectual slops.'

"These allegations can not be brought against the Catholic papers nor against some of the ablest and most successful Protestant ones. The New York *Independent*, the Boston *Congregationalist*, *The Churchman*, and other strictly denominational journals continue to thrive, because they do not surrender their convictions, and also because they try to be something more than exponents of doctrinal teaching. They aim to present to their readers a high form of literary excellence and journalistic skill, as do the best Catholic weeklies also.

"A religious paper of any creed can not live by faith alone. If we may say it without irreverence, good works are also of vital importance to success. It is the lack of the latter essential that dooms to an early and unlamented death a lot of scrubby little journalistic foundlings whose only claim to existence is based on their mission to annihilate Pope and popery by the potent influence of bad grammar and worse temper. Even the gospel of love can not win with such sorry weapons. The gospel of hate suffers still more by their use. . . . . .

"The days of the weekly paper, religious or secular, are far from numbered, so long as readers prefer accurate information to sensational gossip, and good English to pavement slang; and so long as weekly papers use their opportunity of treating current affairs with discrimination and good taste, so long will their work be rewarded with public and liberal patronage.

"The daily paper has its proper and indispensable place. So has the weekly. As for the average Sunday journal, it is not so much a question of place as of space, of quality as of quantity, of time as of comparative eternity in the reading of it. It does not even try to attain that golden mean which John Brougham once told us that he aimed at in his poorest play, the 'Lottery of Life,' that of 'not being too sensational for the intelligent nor by any means too intelligent for the sensational.'"

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ANOTHER CONGRESS OF ZIONISTS AT BASLE.

THE third international gathering of Zionists, held at Basle, Switzerland, early in August, showed that the Zionist movement for the recovery of Palestine is now well defined. Its primary object, as stated in the inaugural address of the president, Dr. Theodor Herzl, is to acquire a charter from the Turkish Government authorizing Hebrews to establish settlements in the Holy Land. It is significant that Dr. Herzl, who was received in special audience by the Emperor of Germany during the latter's recent visit to Jerusalem, has been decorated by the Sultan with the important insignia of the order of Medjidie. This would make it appear that Zionism is something more than a dream. It is said that considerable sums are coming in to the Jewish Colonial Trust at London, sent from Jews living in all parts of the world; and, according to the report of the directors, the number of shareholders now exceeds 100,000. *The Deseret Evening News* (Latter-Day Saints) says:

"In estimating this movement two facts must be kept in view. One is that for centuries the Jews themselves have been praying incessantly for the restoration now contemplated. The opponents of Zionism are the few 'reform Jews' who with Moses Mendelssohn hold that Judaism stands for only a religious brotherhood.

"Another fact is this, that Zionism is daily materializing in the settlement of Palestine by Jews. Twenty years ago, there were only 14,000 of that people in Palestine; now there are at least 40,000, out of a total population of 200,000. Their colonies are flourishing, being engaged extensively in the cultivation of the soil and in dairying. Thus Zionism is no longer a theory but a fact.

"Still, it is expected that in due time the Sultan will officially give his sanction to the efforts of the Zionists. Abdul Hamid can not fail to understand that the building up of Palestine and surrounding country by a race so superior to the Syrians would mean the development of the dormant resources of the country, and corresponding advantage to the Ottoman empire. And then, the Jewish colonial bank now in existence would be the very institution with which the Sultan should desire to entertain the friendliest of feelings.

"The Zionist movement is worth while watching. The gathering of the Jews to Palestine marks an epoch in the world's history. Once before, when a handful of exiles from Babylon decided to build the waste places of Judea, the foundation was laid for the advent of the Son of Man and the world-changing conquest of the Nazarene. When once more the branch that was cut off is planted in native soil and taking root, who can tell what flowers and fruit it may bear—what 'new birth' may come to the world through that event?"

However, the chief opposition to the consummation of this idea still comes from the Jews themselves, especially from the American Jews, who with comparatively few exceptions disbelieve in the wisdom of the plan and have little confidence in its practicability. The following report from the Basle correspondent of the New York *Journal* indicates pretty plainly the present status of the movement in Europe and America:

"The opposition of the most prominent of the Jews of Western Europe and America, which manifested itself in comparative mildness when Zionism in its present phase was first projected, has increased greatly, and, as Max Nordau said in his speech here, the bitterest foes of national Jewdom are the great ones among the Jews.

"In his address Nordau lashed them savagely, asserting that they were animated only with a desire to be comfortable, and with a secret hope that if the 'Jewish question' were allowed to rest quietly for a time the Jews would disappear, swallowed up by the majorities in the countries in which they reside. He calls these opponents of Zionism Jewish antisemites, and says they are far more dangerous to the weal of Jewdom than the Christian antisemites. The latter, he asserts, are friendly to Zionism.

"As to the present situation of the Jews of the world, Nordau takes an alarmist view. He appears convinced that the present fortunate position of the Jews of England and America is not permanently assured, and he points to the Dreyfus conspiracy to illustrate how ready antisemitism is to reveal itself in countries where its existence was unknown.

"The settlement of Palestine is to be gradual, the first settlers to be those Jews who find their present conditions intolerable. About a million of these are expected to be located upon the site of the ancient Jewish kingdom within a year or two. It is suggested that after the Jewish bank is established and the Sultan has thus become convinced that there is money in it for him, he will be ready to give such guaranties as will pave the way for the secure possession of Palestine by the restored nation. It is also intimated that, having once given the essential assurances, there are nations of Europe who have manifested their readiness to keep the Sultan to his word, as well as to prevent outside interference.

"The attitude of Herzl and Nordau in the whole movement is both surprising and interesting. Neither has anything to gain from it, and both have asserted positively that they will take no prominent part, once success has been attained. Both have also refused to accept any remuneration for their services, altho neither is rich and both are dependent upon their labor for their incomes.

"Herzl is a busy journalist and author, whose time is most valuable. Nordau has a large practise as a physician in Paris, and is also an author and correspondent. Zion has interfered greatly both with his labors and his leisure.

"Herzl is an enthusiast—ardent and intense. Nordau is a cynic and a fighter. Neither is a Jew in religion. That both are disinterestedly sincere in advocating Zionism is beyond cavil, and, strange to say, the fanatical Jews of Eastern Europe have the utmost faith in them.

"Among American Jews the only prominent friends of Zionism appear to be the Gottheils—father and son. The one is rabbi emeritus of Temple Emanu-El, of New York. The other is professor of Semitic languages at Columbia University. The latter is a delegate to the congress. Altogether, not a handful of American-born Jews are interested in Zionism, and the majority of even the Russian and Polish immigrants seem indifferent to it."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Catholic press of all countries censure severely the behavior of the American soldiers in the Philippines. Churches are robbed with impunity by our men, so it is charged, and the authorities do not interfere. It should be remembered that in most countries to rob a temple of whatever religious denomination is considered the worst of crimes. Even the Protestants, who believe that the Government may confiscate the wealth accumulated by the church, are astonished that our soldiers may steal silver and gold chalices and costly vestments and exhibit their plunder with impunity.

The Independent says that it is now becoming evident that a large part of the campaign against "Americanism" in the Roman Catholic church originated in personal animosity to the Catholic University on the part of the European professors who were dismissed from that institution. Bishop Horstmann has made public a letter from Dr. G. Perier, former professor of canon law at the university, in which the latter threatens the late rector, Bishop Keane, and the other university authorities that he will make known to the "competent Roman congregations" and the country at large what "has been the spirit of this house." The threat has since been executed, says *The Independent*.

AN English religious paper is much exercised over what it deems the degeneracy of the United Presbyterians in passing resolutions recently in favor of the use of tobacco. It says: "Are the United Presbyterians 'filthy Christians'? Mr. Moody was once asked whether a man can be a Christian and use tobacco. He replied, 'Yes, a filthy Christian.' We read with a shock of surprise that the General Assembly of the United Presbyterians at Philadelphia set forth that the presbyteries have voted eleven to one in favor of the use of tobacco. And mark this, the vote was two to one in favor of permitting students to use the poisonous and filthy weed! Think of Presbyterian parents urging their boys (and girls) not to smoke cigarettes or use tobacco in any form, and having the 'up-to-date' youths jubilantly point to the action of the Presbyteries quoted above!"

IT is easy to recognize the solar application of the following paragraph from the New York *Independent:* "What is often called the brightest daily paper in New York devotes much attention to defending the most extreme conservatism of theologic belief for the disguised purpose of discrediting all religious faith. It does not often throw off the mask so completely as in its comment on the re-ordination of Professor Briggs, when, after declaring that he must advance still further to either agnosticism or Roman Catholicism, it says:

"'If he is of a temperament which can only find satisfaction in obeying the dictates of his reason, he will bring up in agnosticism; if faith alone can give him peace, he will yield his intellect finally to the authority for faith which asserts itself most uncompromisingly.'

That is, reason must lead to agnosticism, while faith asks no question of reason, and is only wilful credulity. Of course, nobody but an agnostic could take that position."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE COMING SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

THE chance that peace will be preserved in South Africa has been growing less and less each week. The British Government seems determined not to accept a compromise, and Mr. Chamberlain does not take the trouble to deny that the intention is to establish that paramountcy of England in South Africa

"W'at sorter seasonin' d'you sagashuate I'se gwineter cook you with, Brer Rabbit?" sez Brer Fox, sezee.

Brer Rabbit up en say he don' wanter be cooked 't all.

Brer Fox he grit his toof. "Youer gittin' 'way from de point, Brer Rabbit," sez Brer Fox, sezee. —*Westminster Gazette.*

which has always been claimed for her and which the Boers refuse to acknowledge. In Parliament Mr. Chamberlain said:

"We say our predominance, which both sides of this House has constantly asserted, is menaced by the action of the Transvaal in refusing to redress the grievances, or refusing even consideration of the requests put in the most moderate language by the suzerain power. We say that is a state of things which can not longer be tolerated. We have said we have put our hands to the plow, and will not draw back."

The jingo papers, and they are in the majority, express themselves after the manner of the following utterance, which we quote from *The St. James's Gazette:*

"There will, we hope, be no further attempts to deny or to whittle down the Queen's suzerainty in the Transvaal or British supremacy in all South Africa. The fiction that the Transvaal is independent in its relations to Great Britain or to foreign powers is at an end. England, which is responsible for the peace of South Africa and for the fair and equal treatment of British subjects throughout that vast dominion, claims and will exercise the right to speak the final word. . . . The country is united behind its Queen and its government, in its insistence on the removal of this constant source of danger, which has grown rather than diminished by 'leaving it to time,' and it awaits the result with confidence. 'We have put our hands to the plow and we will not draw back.'"

The war preparations continue on both sides, and when England believes herself ready, fighting may occur at any moment. It is also possible that the Boers will, as in 1880, take possession of the best strategic positions on the Natal side if the British attempt to occupy them. Yet Britons are not unanimous in the matter. Many, especially in religious circles, regard the quarrel of their country as grievously unjust. *The Christian*, London, says:

"While we are fuming against the despotism of President Krüger and his burghers, it is well we should remember that Englishmen who, in our name, rule despotically over the various nations whom we have conquered, are in constant and serious danger of acquiring a despotic temper which may do irreparable harm both abroad and at home. How few stay-at-home Englishmen realize that our rule in India is, at the bottom, a military despotism. . . . But in certain sections of the press there is almost an open profession of desire to precipitate a crisis between Britain and the Transvaal, in order to wipe out the humiliations we have from time to time suffered at the hands of the Boers (who, whatever their faults, are resolute and brave, and know how to repel aggression), and to 'wipe out Majuba.' This low and brutal standard is utterly unworthy of a great Christian country, and true patriots must ever stand up for a higher principle in vindication of our 'national honor.' The next few months will prove a testing time for all of us. We repeat the conviction that peace in South Africa will be permanently secured only by fair dealing and honorable self-restraint on our part."

That the mining population of the Transvaal has no desire to become permanently fixed in South Africa is pointed out by many writers. Thus Mr. H. A. Bryden says in *The Fortnightly Review:*

"When gold has been exhausted in these regions, the Dutch, who live upon the land, will remain, while a large proportion of the British and foreign element, who nowadays flock only to the mining centers to make money and come away, will have retired to other and more congenial spheres. It is one of the unfortunate characteristics of modern life in South Africa that the average British settler will not remain upon the land and content himself with a pastoral or agricultural existence. The life of the veld farmer is too slow, too dreary, and too monotonous for him. He must have excitement. He will prospect for gold, superintend mines, run a store, join the border police, but he will not settle upon the land. Such colonists are not very satisfactory. They are largely migratory. The stolid Dutch, on the other hand, are there always upon the soil, acquiring votes, creeping slowly over the whole surface of South Africa, and retaining, as in Cape Colony, the balance of political power. These stedfast, slow-moving colonists are indeed rooted to South African soil, and will always remain so. Succeeding British governments will have to reckon with them. . . . There are even people, who know South Africa intimately well, who predict that in fifty years' time the Dutch will far outnumber the whole British population of Africa south of the Zambesi."

The Canadian Parliament has passed a resolution encouraging the British Government, and similar manifestations may take place in Australia. But the Anglo-Indians are a little nervous. They are never quite certain that a general war will end with India in the possession of Great Britain, and the possibility always exists that other powers may consider it to their interest to take a hand. *The Friend of India*, Calcutta, thinks it extremely imprudent to attack the Transvaal, as it can not see any cause for such a course. It says:

"However bad the Boer Government may be in theory, in practise it allows foreigners of every nationality to dig for gold in the finest reef in the world, under exceptionally liberal conditions. If the mining rules in India had been comparable in liberality with those of the Transvaal Government, we should never have heard the bitter complaints of London capitalists that it was impossible to develop India's mineral wealth. Even in Rhodesia, the next-door neighbor of the South African republic, the conditions imposed on the mining concessionaire are far more onerous than those prevailing in the Transvaal, while the rate of taxation is at least three times as heavy. If, then, men can get gold on these easy terms in the Transvaal, and if the government of the republic protects them, as it does, against violence to their person or to their property, it would be contrary to human nature—or at any rate to gold-getting nature—to expect the gold-diggers to waste their time in worrying about the right to vote for parliamentary candidates."

The Daily Chronicle, London, points out that the uniform wealth of the Transvaal gold reefs, while yielding rich profit to the actual mining population, does not give many opportunities to the gamblers of the stock exchange. Hence these create disturbances which will provide the necessary fluctuations. Indeed, they have had "a good time" lately, a fact which causes the

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Berlin *Kladderadatsch* to indulge in ridicule in the form of the following "telegrams from London":

"Monday: Chamberlain declares that Krüger's promises are insufficient. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of the City of London send their trousers to be creased. In consequence of these warlike preparations South African shares fall.

"Tuesday: President Krüger promises to grant citizens' rights: 1. To all Englishmen in the Transvaal who want them. 2. All Englishmen in the Transvaal who *don't* want them. 3. All Englishmen elsewhere in the world who don't want them. Shares rise.

"Wednesday: Chamberlain is displeased because Krüger grants more than is wanted without consulting him. Shares fall.

"Thursday: Krüger promises to cancel privileges which displease Chamberlain. Shares rise.

"Friday: The British papers demand war because Krüger withdraws some concessions. Shares fall.

"Saturday: Krüger will do whatever he is asked to do. Shares rise.

"Sunday: No business done at the Exchange. No South African 'news.'

"Repeat *ad infinitum.*"

The government of the South African republic publishes some interesting affidavits, showing how the 21,000 names on the petition to the Queen were gathered. The following is a sample:

"I live at Frenkel's cottage, Kark Lane, Fordsburg. I am the widow of Bernhard Horn, deceased October 11, 1893. The agent who came to me with the petition told me that he was very poor and had to keep a family of little children, and that he was paid so much per name. I was sorry for him, and, to please him, signed as follows:

"My name: MRS. F. HORN,
"My late husband's name: B. HORN,
"My children's names: H. HORN, M. HORN."

However, the majority of papers throughout the British empire do not mention that petition now. They speculate upon the results of the coming struggle, and a great deal of incorrect information is conveyed to the reader. Much of this finds its way into American papers, especially into the Canadian press. *The Witness*, Montreal, says:

"The Boers have had remarkably good fortune in the past in having always been in a position to fight from shelter and at long range; or perhaps it would be truer to say, as they would say themselves, that Providence has always put victory into their hands. They have never had to face disciplined troops in equal fight, and would probably never do so, while a few shells would probably be enough to dislodge them from any rock fastness from which they might hope again to pot British soldiers as tho they were Kafirs."

The Boers, however, claim to have stormed British positions which were thought to be impregnable, notably at Majuba Hill. The Winnipeg *Tribune* says:

"The troops defeated by the Boers were raw recruits; they were panic-stricken, and simply bolted, leaving not a few dead companions behind. The Jameson raid, some years later, was not war; an undisciplined mob, unskilfully led, made an attack upon a Boer force. Some of the mob were shot down; the rest ran for their lives. The third encounter will tell another story. If Great Britain can not 'crush like a nutshell' a puny opponent like the Boers, it is time she ceased building war-ships and maintaining an army. The lion's tail should seek refuge under the disgraced brute's abdomen, and the British people should drag down the Union Jack and erase their name from the list of great nations."

In contradiction of this it is asserted that the troops sent against the Boers in 1880–81 were as good as Britain had. The 60th Rifles were there, and the 14th Hussars, and the 16th Lancers. The detachment defeated with such terrific slaughter on Majuba Hill consisted of the 92d Highlanders, the heroes of the Afghan war, and the Naval Brigade. It was led by Sir George Pomeroy Colley, a staff officer of great promise, who fell just as he was about to surrender. Jameson's men ranked in quality and training with the Natal mounted police and the Canadian mounted police. It is thought, however, that large numbers of Indian troops will be employed this time, and Portugal, which is in the power of Great Britain, from a financial point of view, may have to furnish a contingent. The *Seculo*, Lisbon, declares that British troops will march through Portuguese territory, and that the Portuguese garrison at Lourenço Marques is being strengthened, as Portuguese troops will be sent against the Boers. The *Voz Publica*, Lisbon, says:

"There is no doubt that the sympathies of our people are on the side of the Transvaal, and against England. But these sympathies are of little value, as the people of the South African republic will never be informed of them. It is easy to see that the troops which are being sent to Lourenço Marques are intended to assist the stronger of the adversaries. . . . Yet it is not certain that the Boers will be beaten. It is certain only that the bravery of the Portuguese soldiers will not benefit their country. Whichever side wins, we are likely to lose Mozambique."

The Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* remarks that "the disastrous attempt to overcome a white enemy with purely British troops is evidently not to be repeated." All news coming from British sources is received with great caution on the Continent just now. The London *Times* has not again sent Miss Shaw to South Africa, whose partizan reports are so much discredited, but its Johannesburg correspondent is the editor of the Johannesburg *Star*, a paper subsidized by Rhodes, as the London *Daily Chronicle* asserts, and whose news is not trusted. It was *The Times* which published the news that a colored American was handled roughly by some policemen in Johannesburg. *The Times* also reports that the Boer commanders regard the coming war as hopeless. The following by Commandant Piet Viljoen, in the Potchefstrom *Voortrekker*, tells a different tale. He says:

"For years the English have bullied and worried us, and our patience is nearly at an end. We have, as it were, been forced to store our wrath in a sack, and it is full to the bursting point. Chamberlain wants war. Very well, let war come; but do not let us stop this time until the British flag is soaked in blood. Chamberlain threatens continually. Does he think he can frighten a Boer with his threats?"

A sure sign that war is thought certain to come in South Africa is the resignation of many officers of the Capetown volunteers, remarks the Pretoria *Volkstem*. These volunteers are chiefly business men, who have no intention to take part in a campaign. One lieutenant-colonel, one major, five captains, seven lieutenants, and two non-coms. have already resigned. On the other hand, new companies are being formed throughout the Cape Colony of elements which are less likely to suffer serious material losses by being compelled to go to war.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Proposed German-Dutch Customs Union.—An agitation which can not fail to affect important economical and political circles is at present carried on in Holland. It is for nothing less than a German-Dutch customs union, an object which the English especially have endeavored to defeat for generations, on the ground that economical union between Germany and Holland would soon be followed by political alliance, an event which would not be to the interest of the British empire. The Dutch are turning more and more toward Germany. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, expresses itself in substance as follows:

The question is not new, and Holland certainly could profit by the proposed union. On the other hand, we have substantial benefits to offer the Germans, such as reductions of railroad, canal, and tariff rates. Moreover, we have a greater trade with Prus-

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sia than with any other country. Prussia sends 16.2 per cent. of our entire imports, and takes 51.9 per cent. of our exports! Our independence would only be strengthened by a customs union with Germany, for we can count upon Germany to defend us in that case, while to-day we may only *hope* for her help.

The *Utrechtsch Dagblad* even advocates a direct political alliance, and explains that the fear of Germany with which British insinuations used to inspire Holland has, in the course of generations, given way to confidence. The *Tyd*, Amsterdam, a Catholic paper, is less pleased with the scheme, which would strengthen the Protestants of Germany. It says:

"A customs union would be dangerous to Holland's independence. A military union would soon follow, and then the time would soon arrive for Holland to be wiped from the list of independent nations. Our traders would only care for their comfort, which would depend upon a good understanding with Germany. It should also be taken into consideration that other nations would resent our intimacy with Germany, and might discriminate against us."

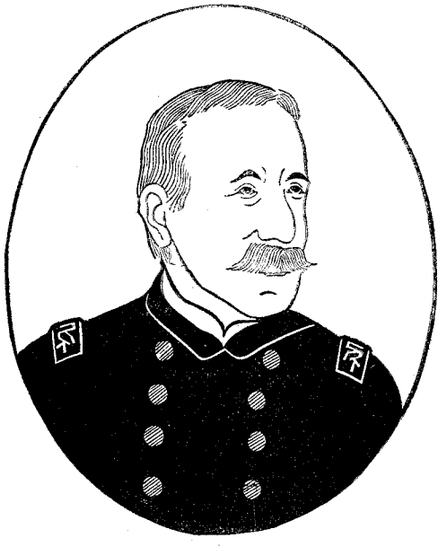
In Germany it is chiefly the Rhenish and Westphalian industrialists and capitalists who agitate in favor of the proposed customs union.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RETURN OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

THE conduct and the bearing of our returning admiral seem to command respect even in countries where no great sympathy with American ambitions exists. His prudence, his ability, his manliness, are noted and inspire confidence everywhere. The Hongkong *Telegraph*, referring to the Filipino war, says:

"Had matters but been left in the hands of Admiral Dewey, we do not for a moment believe that things would have come to such a pass. His upright sailor's nature would have guided him aright. But when matters are dealt with by consuls and diplomatists who are far from the scene of action and have no knowledge of the country or people to be dealt with, then disaster is only too frequently the result, as affairs in the Philippines have shown."

美水師提督丟韋



A CHINESE PORTRAIT OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

From the prospectus of a "History of the United States of America," published at Foo Chow.

The *Freie Presse*, Vienna, points out that Dewey's character is of no little importance, as by him his countrymen are largely judged. It says:

"Trieste is the first European port at which Admiral Dewey touches, and it is a pleasing duty of our country to receive the naval hero. This duty is gladly performed in the fatherland of Tegetthoff, where the leader in battles of the deep is appreciated, and cool-headed soldiers are honored. . . . Thousands of our people are glad to note, by the example of Dewey and his companions, that liberal institutions do not prevent the formation of a manly character, fit to defend his country, and that no tyranny is needed to make the defenses of a country strong."

The *Piccolo*, Trieste, is delighted to find that Admiral Dewey is condescending enough to speak to newspaper reporters, something an Austrian admiral would not dream of doing. American reporters who attempted to interview Admiral von Spaun were told that they were beneath the notice of an officer and a gentleman. Admiral Dewey, on the other hand, good-naturedly spoke to reporters of any nationality. As to Dewey's exploit, that is not reckoned anywhere among the greatest deeds of naval warfare, but that does not detract from the liking every one seems to have conceived for him. *Saturday Night*, Toronto, says:

"Admiral Dewey performed his duty like a man and so far has held his tongue like a gentleman. We must not blame him if his countrymen make fools of themselves. A certain bit of war-work lay to his hand and he did it. There is every reason to believe that he would give a creditable account of himself if he ever found it necessary to engage in a battle, but of course it is absurd to class him with the great sailors of history because of the Manila incident."

The Saturday Review, London, speaks of the "frothing" done in the United States with regard to Dewey's victory, and refers as follows to President McKinley's remark that the "brilliant achievement of Dewey will live in the annals of the world's heroic deeds":

"No doubt; but if the annalist is not an American he will remember that most of the Spanish vessels were helpless old-fashioned craft, and that the victory (on the American side) was bloodless."

The Germans, too, think it is going too far to compare the Manila battle with the deeds of Farragut or Tegetthoff, and the *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin, says:

"It may be assumed that even the Americans will keep silent about the matter, for it was no heroic deed to sink the helpless Spanish ships, which were intended to keep down the Tagales, not to fight armored battle-ships and cruisers."

But this does not, in the opinion of foreign critics, neutralize the duty of rewarding our admiral, a duty which the people of the United States appear to shirk. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, which admires the admiral especially for his dislike of self-advertisement—"a thing very rare in an American," it says—speaks of the "downright meanness" exhibited by the American people by the slowness with which the funds intended for his benefit come in. *The St. James's Gazette* expresses a similar view in the following:

"By a curious coincidence the grant of money given to Lord Kitchener by Parliament has just been made a standard of comparison in two foreign countries, by which the treatment meted out to their own respective heroes of the moment may be judged. . . . Lord Kitchener appears in the caricature of the *Petit Illustre* hugging a coronet and a bag containing £30,000, while the gallant Marchand is content to hold aloft the tri-colored flag. In America, on the other hand, the meagre response to the call for national subscriptions for a testimonial to Admiral Dewey moves the New York *Herald* to print a cartoon in which Uncle Sam is keeping his hands tightly in his pockets—a figure of Dewey is beside him wearing a huge medal—and John Bull stands near with a genial smile as he hands $150,000 to the hero of Omdurman. The French caricaturist affects to sneer at our soldier's substantial reward, but perhaps beneath the sneer is as much envy as there is avowed admiration in the American cartoon."

Numerous attempts have been made to exploit Admiral Dewey's prestige in the service of the pro-British, anti-German agitation

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in this country. The latest move in this direction was a supposed interview with the admiral at Trieste, in which he was represented as saying that "our next war will be with Germany." As the New York paper which published this news is regarded by Europeans as one of the most unreliable, the interview was not credited. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The forger press has long given its special attention to Admiral Dewey and attributed expressions to him which, in his correspondence with Admiral Diederichs, he has himself described as pure inventions. However, part of the American papers themselves doubted the authenticity of the interview, and others attacked the poor admiral, so Germany need not further notice the matter."

But while Admiral Dewey is exonerated from all blame, the Germans are getting a little restive under these attacks. "Even German patience has its limits," says the Munich *Neuesten Nachrichten*. The *Echo*, Berlin, notes with pleasure that the German-American papers believe that such "news" is paid for with British money, but adds that "there is a lesson in this for Germany which she should not forget." Remarkably sharp is a comment in a Russian paper, the *Novosti*, St. Petersburg:

"If the American admiral really made such a remark, he has committed an unprecedented breach of good manners in a country allied with Germany. And these are the principles and manners which those who gained the victory over Spain purpose to introduce in Europe. The cruelties which the Americans practise at Manila do not satisfy them, and they shout *à Berlin!* They have evidently lost all traditions of truth and justice."

We append a translation of two letters published in the *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, exchanged between Admirals Diederichs and Dewey upon the latter's promotion:

THE CHINA SEAS, March 17, 1899.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your valued communication of 4th inst., in which you convey the information that the rank of an admiral has been conferred upon your excellency. I beg to express my sincerest congratulation on this latest acknowledgment of your excellency's merit, and beg that you will be convinced of the great satisfaction which this pleasant news has given me.

I have, your excellency, the honor to subscribe myself,

Very truly yours,

V. DIEDERICHS, *Vice Admiral. Commanding H. M. Squadron of Cruisers.*

To His Excellency ADMIRAL G. DEWEY, Commanding the United States Fleet on the Asiatic Station; Flagship *Olympia*, Manila.

MANILA, April, 16, 1899.

My Dear Admiral v. Diederichs: I thank you most heartily for your friendly congratulations on my promotion. It is a great pleasure to know that this promotion gives you satisfaction, and I am glad that our differences were merely of newspaper manufacture. In the hope that I may have the pleasure to meet you again ere I leave this station,

I remain yours very sincerely,

GEORGE DEWEY, *Admiral of the United States Fleet, Commanding the United States Fleet of the Asiatic Station.*

To His Excellency VICE-ADMIRAL V. DIEDERICHS, Commanding H. German M.'s Squadron of Cruisers.

—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE INTERNATIONALISM OF THE SOCIALISTS GENUINE?

THE German Socialists encourage their French brothers to resist the wave of militarism which is at present sweeping over France. The *Vorwärts*, Berlin, says:

"The Dreyfus case may, after all, bring about a happy crisis. France did not get what she ought to have got after the war of 1870. She did not get a militia after the pattern of Switzerland. Instead she has been saddled with an army modeled like that of the victor. Militarism has penetrated the republic, her democratic institutions are in danger, the civil authorities have been subordinated to the military. Yet all this is useless. France can not keep up the race with her German competitor, for Germany has a dozen millions more of people than France. Little by little the French army should be changed into a militia. Our comrades in France understand this, and do their best to bring about this result. We want nothing better than to be able to imitate them until we can set our foot upon the throat of militarism. Nor will we be at loss to discover an innocently imprisoned person. But such a campaign is impossible in Germany."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* points out that the French revolutionaries only recently were violent anti-Dreyfusards and very much concerned for the "honor of the army." Moreover, the French Socialists continually demand the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine. And the French papers do not believe that the German Socialists are more international at heart than the English labor leader Burns, who only recently expressed himself confident that the English-speaking peoples were about to conquer the world in the interest of peace, progress, and civilization. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, summarizes the views of some German leaders as follows:

"Bebel and Liebknecht oppose the army because they regard it as a kind of police force whose chief object is to protect the wealthy. It is in this spirit that they protested against the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine and discountenanced the festivals of the battle of Sedan. The most noted thinkers of the Socialist Party do not stand by internationalism, despite the reactionary policy of the Emperor. Bernstein is not against colonial expansion, the extension of German markets and prestige; he recognizes that the interests of the workingmen are the same as those of the capitalists, and that the army and navy serve all alike; he is aware that England's naval and military power has enabled her to extend her industrial empire. Thanks to the science and ability of her military chiefs and the discipline of her army, Germany has built up an industry by which the Socialists benefit themselves in a large measure. Moreover, the tactics of the German-Socialists are in accord with these theories. Heine, in Berlin, declared amid the applause of his audience that the army must be increased rather than diminished, and that he would vote for an increase if better protection were given to workingmen. Schippel proclaimed that even among the Socialists a majority would not be found in favor of the militia system.

"We do not think it is nice of the *Vorwärts* to invite France to adopt the military organization and with it the rank of a country like Switzerland. Only the enemies of society would profit by it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A VERITABLE fortune is gathered for the Sultan from the wrecks of the battle of Smyrna. Since 1770 a number of Russian and Turkish ships have rested at the bottom of the sea. These are now being investigated, and the ship of the Russian admiral alone has yielded over $250,000 in coin, besides silverware and jewels.

THE fact that the Germans and English are enemies becomes more and more apparent. Especially in Africa innumerable bickerings take place between the two nations. The London Missionary Society has sold out nearly all its property in the German colonies to German mission societies. The artillery recently ordered by the Transvaal is conveyed to Delagoa Bay by the *Reichstag*, a vessel entitled to fly the German naval reserve colors, and one which could not well be interfered with without serious complications. The German and English colonial troops are not as friendly as they were, and in East Africa a German trading expedition has been refused food on British soil.

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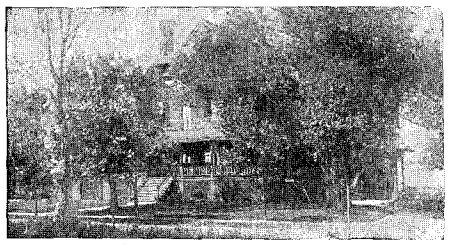

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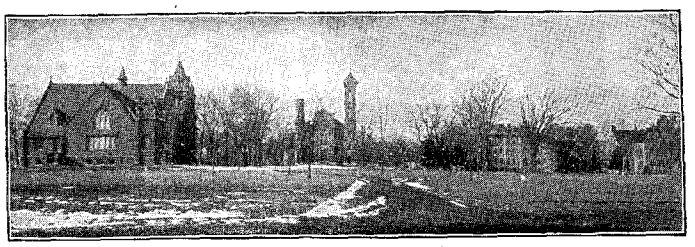

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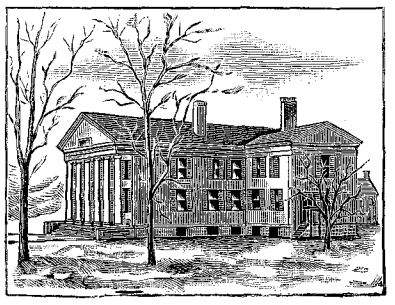

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

A copy of an ordinance recently published in Japan has been forwarded by Minister Buck, of Tokyo, under date of June 20, 1899. It reads as follows:

Imperial ordinance No. 272, of June 15, 1899, relating to branch offices of foreign commercial companies, and to commercial companies and associations established by foreigners.

ARTICLE 1. A foreign commercial company which has set up a branch office in Japan before the commercial code takes effect must, within six months from its taking effect, register such fact according to the provisions of article 255 of the commercial code and appoint a representative in Japan and register his name and domicile.

The provisions of article 257 of the commercial code and of article 202 of the law concerning matters not in contention apply correspondingly to such foreign companies.

ART. 2. A commercial company formed by foreigners in Japan before the commercial code takes effect must, within six months from its taking effect, make a company contract in accordance with the provisions of the commercial code and register the formation of the company.

ART. 3. If a commercial company act in contravention of the provisions of article 2, the court may, on the application of the public procurator or of its own motion, order the dissolution of the company.

The order of dissolution must be published in the same manner as registered facts are published.

ART. 4. As to commercial companies formed by foreigners in Japan before the commercial code takes effect, the legal relations which will arise before the registration is made according to the provisions of article 2, or before an order of dissolution has become finally binding, are governed by the law of the country to which the company belonged.

ART. 5. An association formed by foreigners in Japan before the commercial code take effect, which has property of its own, must within six months from the date of the commercial code change its organization into that of some kind of commercial company recognized by the commercial code. The provisions of the preceding two articles apply correspondingly to such an association.

Consul Monaghan, of Chemnitz, under date of April 15, 1899, reports that a school for teaching embroidery is about to be opened in Plauen. The Government has appropriated 9,000 marks ($2,142) and the city 3,000 marks ($714) for the initial expenses; 5,000 marks ($1,190) and 3,000 marks ($714), respectively, will be contributed annually for its maintenance. The number of applicants for ad-

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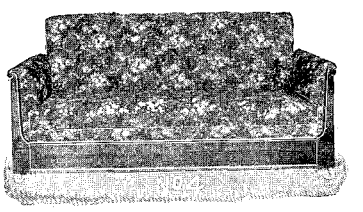

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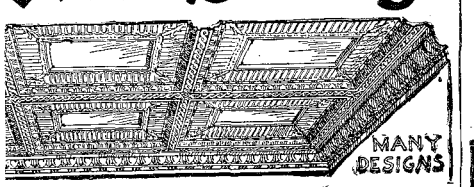

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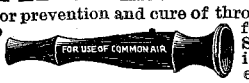

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mission is said to be so large that hardly half can be accommodated. Consul Monaghan speaks of the excellent system of technical education in Germany; nearly every important branch of industry in the empire, he says, has its school, and the country's industrial development is in large measure due to these educational facilities.

PERSONALS.

HELEN KELLER, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl, has passed creditably the Radcliffe examination, says the Columbus, Ohio, *Dispatch*: "It is quite certain that no person ever took a college examination with so heavy a handicap—so many kinds of a handicap—as Helen Keller's on this occasion. As all the world knows, she could not see the examination papers nor hear the voice of an examiner. The natural method of communicating the questions to her would have been to make use of the fingers of her old-time 'teacher' and interpreter, Miss Sullivan. Miss Sullivan does not know Greek or Latin or the higher mathematics, and while she is able to serve Helen by communicating to her printed Greek and Latin letter by letter, she could not, even if she had been so disposed, have given her the slightest assistance in answering the examination questions. But it was deemed best by all concerned to avoid even the remotest suggestion or possibility of assistance. A gentleman was found—Mr. Vining, of the Perkins institution, who had never met Helen Keller and who was quite unknown to her and unable to speak to her—who could take the examination papers as fast as they were presented and write them out in Braille characters, the system of writing in punctured points now much used by the blind. The questions, thus transcribed by him, were put into Helen's hands in the examination room, in the presence of a proctor who could not communicate with her, and she wrote out her answers on the typewriter.

Here, however, came in one of the additional points in Miss Keller's handicap. There are two systems of Brailleting—the English and the American—with marked differences between them. She had been accustomed to the English system, alone, in which most of the books printed in Braille have appeared. Mr. Vining, on the contrary, knew nothing about the English system. He, therefore, gave her the questions in the American system. She was compelled to puzzle out the unfamiliar method of writing much as a writer of one system of shorthand would puzzle out the characters of another system. To add to her difficulties, her Swiss watch, made for the blind, had been left at home, and there was no one at hand on either of the examination days to give her the time. Therefore, she had to work in the dark as to the time she had left after each question.

"But she passed the examination triumphantly in every study. In advanced Latin she passed 'with credit.' In advanced Greek, which her tutor regarded as her 'star' study, she received a 'B,' which is a very high mark. Yet here, the time and the Braille difficulty worked most heavily against her. What her marking was in the other studies is not known; it is only known that she passed them. Helen Keller is now ready for matriculation as a student of Radcliffe college. Her passing of the examination, especially under such circumstances, is in itself a wonderful achievement. No particle of its severity was abated for her because she is deaf, dumb, and blind, and no precautions were remitted because she is known to be incapable of deceit. She sat in total darkness and alone, without the touch of any friendly hand. A slip pricked with unfamiliar characters was put before her, and her typewriter clicked out its quick and true response to the hard questions. That was all.

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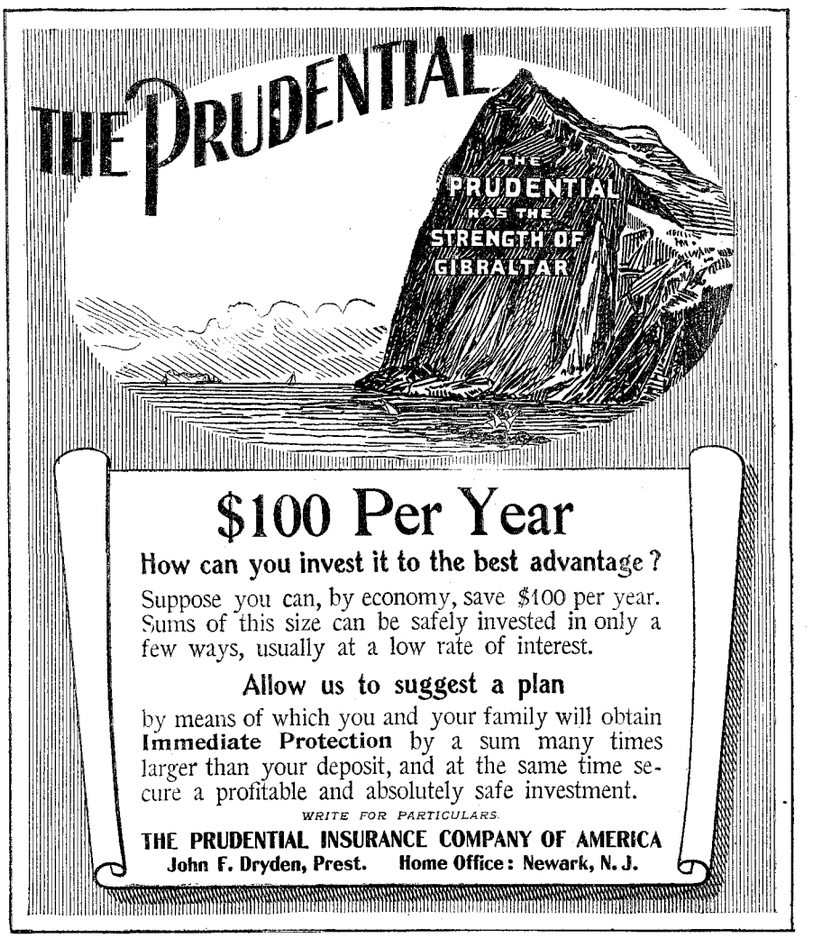

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Where It Counts.—MAUD: "Do you like to have men flatter you?"

ETHEL: "Oh, I don't mind, if they happen to be photographers."—*Harper's Bazar*.

Hyphens.—"Might I ask what your nationality is?" inquired the man who had been talking politics. "Certainly. My ancestors came from various countries. I am a German-Irish-French-Dutch-Swedish-American. I have no patience with a man who limits himself to merely one hyphen."—*Washington Star*.

Bliss Ahead.—"Von fare for the rroundt trip?" asked the gentleman with the long coat and nose to match. "That's what," said the ticket agent,

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One of the most remarkable discoveries in the food line that will help to make this century famous is Protose, the vegetable meat. This is truly an important addition to our food products. Progressive physicians have long agreed that rheumatism, indigestion, biliousnes, Bright's disease, diabetes, heart trouble, and various nervous affections were in many cases due to, and always aggravated by, eating flesh-foods. So many people are so accustomed to their meat daily that the meal seems tasteless without it, and it was hard for patients thus afflicted to break the old-time habit.

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with the easy courtesy of one accustomed to accommodating the public. "Andt vill you tell me vich halluf off der ride iss der free halluf, so I can enchoy it?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Sacrificial.—"She devoted her life to Christian Science." "Indeed. What did she die of?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

How About the Milliner?—"Will you trust me, Fanny?" he cried, passionately, grasping her hand. "With all my heart, Augustus, with all my soul, with all myself," she whispered, nestling on his manly bosom. "Would to goodness you were my tailor," he murmured to himself, and tenderly he took her in his arms.—*Tit-Bits.*

A Record-Breaker.—MILES: "There's a man over in that museum who has lived for forty days on water."

GILES: "Pshaw! That's nothing. I have an uncle who has lived for nearly forty years on water."

MILES: "Impossible!"

GILES: "Not at all. He's a sea captain."—*Chicago News.*

No Time to Be Lonesome.—"So you are the only one of the family now at home?" "Oh, I'm not lonesome. My wife left the house plants in my care."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

After the Fight.—THE BOY WHO WON: "An' say! If you go around tellin' it was de kissin' bug 'at swelled your lip dat way, I'll hunt ye up and lick ye agin!"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Not Exactly the Same Thing.—"Did old Major Stiggins get the drop on you when you asked him for his daughter?" "I guess he did. He fell on my neck."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A Western Hustler.—"Idler!" said the ant, scornfully. "Me?" answered the grasshopper. "My dear fellow, I have been on the jump ever since I was born."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Classed.—Alfred Austin is the poet laureate. Rudyard Kipling is the poet litigant.—*Boston Globe.*

At the Regatta.—"Isn't it lucky that they don't have to go on tacks in bicycle races?"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Compensation.—It is fortunate that as the mercury goes up, the watermelon goes down.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Always First.—FRIEND: "I suppose you consider Chicago the eighth wonder of the world?"

CHICAGOAN: "No, indeed! I consider it the first."—*Puck.*

His Serenade.—"That dog of mine is a poetical cur. When he howls at the moon it sounds as if he were making rimes." "Doggerel, I suppose."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Current Events.

Monday, August 21.

—Secretary Root appoints Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger **director of census for Cuba.**

—Gen. Joseph **Wheeler arrives at Manila.**

—The **Government of the Transvaal** rejects the proposition of Great Britain for a joint inquiry.

—Twenty-five hundred dead **victims of the tornado** have been buried at Ponce; there are 1,000 injured and 2,000 still missing.

Tuesday, August 22.

—The **resignation of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed** as a member of Congress from the first

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Dr. W. H. HOLCOMBE, New Orleans, La., says: "It is particularly serviceable in treatment of women and children, for debility and loss of appetite."

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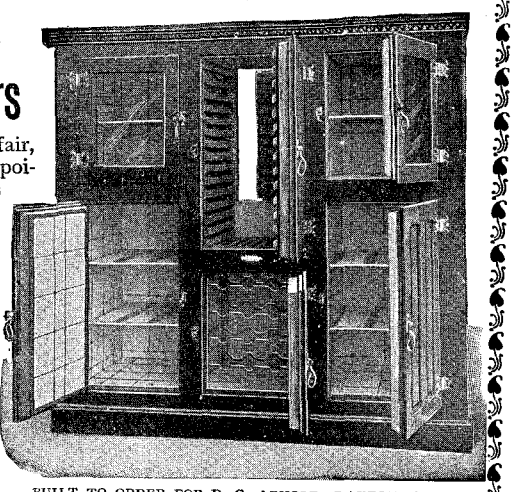

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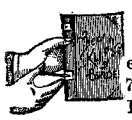

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Maine district is received and accepted by Governor Powers.

—The **Ahearn law** of New York State is declared unconstitutional.

—A Manila despatch by way of Hongkong says "The **fighting spirit of the Filipinos** seems to be unquenched."

—Lawyer **Labori has recovered sufficiently** to resume his defense of Dreyfus before the court-martial.

Wednesday, August 23.

—The **Afro-American** Republican League of Pennsylvania in session at Harrisburg, adopts resolutions condemning President McKinley and Governor Stone "for not properly recognizing the colored race."

—**Mississippi Democrats** nominate Judge A. H. Longino for governor and indorse the Chicago platform of 1896.

—In a **fight between gendarmes and Cuban soldiers** near Santiago five men are killed and ten wounded.

Thursday, August 24.

—**Pennsylvania Republicans nominate** for state treasurer and judge of supreme and superior courts.

—Ex-**Judge Henry Hilton dies** in Saratoga.

—The union miners at Wallace, Idaho, submit to the "permit system"; and men who desire work in the mines must secure a permit from the sheriff.

—An agreement is reached between American authorities in the Philippines and the sultan Sulu by which "American sovereignty over the Moros is acknowledged."

—**Military preparation** continues on a great scale in England and the Transvaal Republic.

Friday, August 25.

—The State Department denies a report that Italy has asked indemnity for the **lynching of Italians in Louisiana.**

—M. Bertillon, the inventor of the system of identification by bodily measurements, testifies before the **Dreyfus court-martial.**

—The British Foreign Office issues a Blue Book reviewing **the Transvaal situation.**

Saturday, August 26.

—A convention on the **parcel post** is signed by the Postmaster-General and the special German envoy in Washington.

—A Manila despatch says that four men of the twenty-third regulars have been **ambushed** at **Cebu** and three of them killed.

—At the **Dreyfus courtmartial** Captain Freystaetter testifies and flatly contradicts General Mercier and Colonel Maurel.

—A Vienna newspaper published a statement that "a deputation of American merchants from Manila has gone to Washington to promote a scheme for **ceding the Philippines to Great Britain."**

—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the **birth of Goethe** is celebrated at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

—Joseph Chamberlain in a speech at Birmingham, England, intimates that "England's **patience with Krueger is about exhausted."**

Sunday, August 27.

—Darien, Ga., is in a state of siege because of a large number of **rioting negroes.**

—The War Department issues a statement of the **financial condition of Cuba.**

—Several native **mayors of Filipino towns** have been arrested for "treachery with the insurgents."

—Sir Herbert Kitchener formally **opens the Atbara Bridge.**

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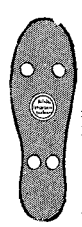

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CHESS.

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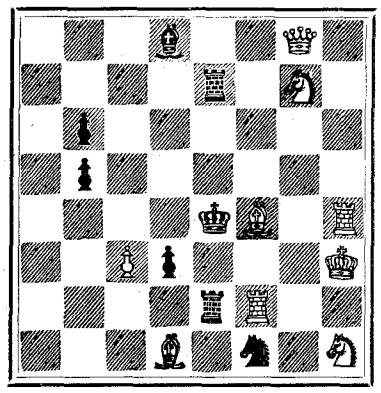
Problem 410.

BY A. F. MACKENZIE.

First Prize, *Brighton Society Tourney.*

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

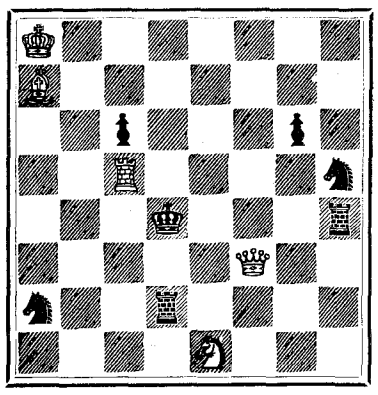
White mates in two moves.

Problem 411.

Contributed to THE LITERARY DIGEST and Dedicated to Harry N. Pillsbury.

BY OTTO WURZBURG.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 404.

Key-move, Kt—Q 7.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. Müller, New York City; V. Brent, New Orleans; C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.; the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. Aström, Milwaukee; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; Dr. O. F. Blankingship, Richmond, Va.; Miss K. S. Winston, Richmond College, Va.; Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.; C. Whitaker, Boone, Ia.; Dr. R. W. Parsons, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; J. G. Overholser, Dundee, Minn.; H. Lampe, Omaha, Neb.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston. Elizabeth City, N. C.; the Rev. E. C. Saunders, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; W. A. Lassell, Fawn Grove, Pa.

Comments: "Beautiful and ingenious"—M. W. H.; "Does credit to its brilliant author"—I. W. B.; "Not a flaw in it"—F.S.F.; "A pretty novelty"—C. F. P.; "Must give him rope to catch him"—Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S.; "Shows the marvelous power of the Kt"—C. D. S.; "Very fine"—M. M.; "Its symmetry won the prize"—W. M.; "Rather difficult for a 2-er"—V. B.; "Knighthood's honor well upheld"—S. W-J.; "A very strong 2-er"—W. R. C.; "Another great victory of the Rough Riders"—J. A.; "A chivalric cavalry charge"—J. G. L.; "Difficult"—H. W. F.; "Pretty capers of cavorting Kts"—T. R. D.

No. 405.

1. B—Kt 3 / Kt—Kt 4	2. P—Kt 4 / P x P *e. p.*	3. Q—Kt 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 6	3. Kt x Kt, mate
	2. ..... / Kt x Kt	3. Q—Q 5, mate
	2. ..... / P—B 6	3. Q—R 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 7	2. B—K 6 / Any	3. Q—Q 5 or R 4, mate
1. ..... / P—B 6	2. Q—R 4 ch / K—B 4 (must)	3. P—Kt 4, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., I. W. B., F. S. F., C. R. O., C. F. P., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., C. D. S., M. M., W. M., V B,, C. P. D.; J. P. Crittenden, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Comments: "Intricate and difficult"—M. W. H.; "Splendid in spite of its flaws"—I. W. B.; "Full of second-move intricacies"—F. S. F.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "A tough little nut"—C. F. P.; "Very instructive"—Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S; "Second move more difficult than key-move"—C. D. S.; "Hard to get"—M. M.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., got 402 and 403; Dr. O. F. B., and D. E. Horn, Branford, Fla., 400 and 402; Dr. L. A. Le M. and Dr. H. W. F., 402. N. L. Hanson, Perrysburg, O.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., 400. F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., 402. Dr. H. W. F., 396.

Erratum.

In "An Italian Mate" (August 19), the Black Pawn should be on Q R 2 instead of on Q R 4.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

FIFTEENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Vienna Game.

PROF. A. S. HITCHCOCK. *White.*	V. BRENT. *Black.*	PROF. A. S. HITCHCOCK. *White.*	V. BRENT. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	22 R—R 7 ch	B—Kt 2
2 Kt-Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	23 B—R 6	R—K Kt sq
3 P—B 4	P x P	24 Kt—K 2	P—Kt 7 (e)
4 Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 4	25 B—K 3	Q—Q 2
5 P—Q 4	B—Kt 2	26 Q—B 2	Kt—B 6
6 P—Q 5 (a)	Kt—K 4	27 Q x P	P—K B 4 (f)
7 Kt—Q 4 (b)	P—Q 3 (c)	28 Q-R sq (g)	P x P
8 B-Kt 5 ch	B—Q 2	29 Q—R 5 ch	K—B sq
9 Kt—B 5	B—K B 3	30 Kt—B 4	Q—B 2
10 P—K R 4	P—K R 3	31 Kt—K 6 ch	K—K sq
11 P x P	P x P	32 Q x Q ch (h)	K x Q
12 R x R	B x R	33 B—R 6	P—Kt 6
13 Q—R 5	Q—B 3	34 Kt—B 4	Kt—K 8
14 P-K Kt 3	P x P	35 Kt—R 3	K—Kt 3
15 B x B ch (d)	K x B	36 R x B ch	R x R
16 B—K 3	P—Kt 5	37 B x R	K x B
17 Castles	Kt—K 2	38 K—Q sq	Kt—B 6
18 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt	39 K—K 2	K—B 3
19 Q—B 5 ch	K—K sq	40 K—K 3	K—B 4
20 B—Kt 5	P—B 3	41 Kt—B 4	Kt—Q 5
21 R—R sq	K—B 2	And White resigns.	

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) This move is not to be commended for several reasons, especially as it permits Black to get his Kt on K 4 and thereby drive White's Kt from B 3. White feared P—Kt 5 attacking the Kt, followed by Q—R 5 ch. The more brilliant and, we think, better way of meeting this threat is to give the Kt for two Ps, and bring about a strong attack. For instance: 5, B—B 4, P—Kt 5; 6, Castles, P x Kt; 7, Q x P, Kt x P; 8, Q x P, and White gives Black something to think about.

(b) As White took chances on Black playing Kt—K 4, he should now take Kt. For the Kt is more dangerous on K 4 than the B.

(c) Should have played Kt—K 2 first.

(d) If 15, B x Kt P, Kt—B 6 ch; 16, Q x Kt, Q x B.

(e) Stopping the Kt, and relieving the pressure on the K.

(f) This, in connection with his 25th and 26th, is excellent. It is good Chess.

(g) This doesn't accomplish much. Probably he hasn't any better.

(h) The exchange of Q's is at once fatal. White has a lost game anyway.

(i) Several times in this game Black was in a ticklish position, and only his very correct play saved him.

Games from the London Tournament.

THE FRENCHMAN OUTWITS THE BRITISHER.

Ruy Lopez.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	BLACKBURNE. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	BLACKBURNE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	25 Kt-Q B sq	Kt—B 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	26 Kt—B sq	P—Kt 5
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	27 Kt—Q 2	Kt—Kt 3
4 B—R 4	P—Q 3	28 P x P	Kt—Kt 4 (d)
5 Castles	B—Q 2	29 Kt—B 3	Q x P
6 P—B 3	P—K Kt 3	30 Q-K 2 (e)	Q—K 3
7 P—Q 4	B—Kt 2	31 P-Kt 5 (f)	B—B 3
8 P x P	P x P	32 R—Q 5	Kt—B 2
9 B—K Kt 5	P—B 3 (a)	33 Q—Q 3	B—K 2
10 B—K 3	Q—K 2	34 P—B 4	R—K Kt sq
11 P—Q Kt 4	R—Q sq	35 P—B 5 (g)	P x P
12 Q Kt-Q 2	Q—B 2	36 Kt—Kt 3	Kt—B sq
13 Q—K 2	K Kt—K 2	37 B x P	Q—Kt 5
14 B-Kt 3 (b)	B—K 3	38 Q—K 2	B—Q 3
15 B x B	Q x B	39 B x B	P x B
16 Kt—Kt 3	P—Kt 3 (c)	40 P—Kt 6	Kt—Q 2
17 Q x P	Castles	41 P—Kt 7	R—Kt sq
18 Q R-Q sq	P—R 3	42 R—Kt 5	Kt—Q sq
19 R x R	Kt x R	43 Q—B 4	Kt—K 3
20 K Kt-Q 2	P—K B 4	44 P—K R 3	Q—Kt sq
21 P—B 3	K—R 2	45 Q—Q 5	Kt—B 3
22 R—Q sq	P—B 5	46 Q x Q P	Kt x P
23 B—B 2	P—K Kt 4	47 Q—Q 3	Resigns.
24 Q—B 4	Q—B sq		

Notes from The Field, London.

(a) Showing the weakness of the King's Fianchetto defense. The compulsory advance of this P is weakening.

(b) Janowski developed with a clear judgment of the weak points in Black's defense. The text-move forces the 14th and 15th moves, and then White threatens with 16 Kt—Kt 3 to post this Kt on B 5.

(c) Compulsory. The loss of a P is the lesser evil. If he allows Kt—B 5, he could not dislodge it, and would have to defend the Q Kt P with either Q or R. Both suicidal.

(d) Blackburne's attack is highly ingenious and planned with a master-hand. It required all of Janowski's skill to withstand it.

(e) Obviously Kt x Kt ch would be followed by P x Kt, threatening P—B 6 and Kt—B 5, with winning advantage.

(f) Preparatory to R—Q 5.

(g) White is now perfectly secure, and reassumes the attack. The remainder requires no further comment, except a recommendation to study the correct and elegant way in which White winds up the game.

The London Tourney Players.

The Birmingham *Weekly Mercury* "sizes up" the players of the recent London Tourney as follows:

"Lasker has fulfilled expectations and showed himself head and shoulders above every other competitor. . . . Janowski threw away second prize through sheer inconsiderateness. . . . Pillsbury has not done himself justice. Instead of going into training, he was playing blindfold games and giving fatiguing performances. . . . Maroczy is a fine player, who has done quite as well as he deserved. . . . Schlechter has done well. . . . We have always expected more from Schlechter than he has performed. . . . Of Blackburne we need say nothing save that he is a great player who is growing old. . . . Tschigorin has unaccountable lapses, and, like Janowski, is apt to be careless. . . . Showalter has done fairly well, but he is unequal, and is not at his best in long tournaments. . . . Steinitz has fallen much below his ancient form, but as no man may preserve his youth forever, he must be content to give way by reason of advancing age. He is sixty-four, and no living man, nor any man that ever lived, has carried off so many victories. We admire his pluck, and we sympathize with his decline, which, after all, maybe only temporary. . . . Of 'young' Bird, it is enough to say that he is still sixty-nine, and will probably remain at that interesting age for another decade or two. We hope so, for Birds of such a feather are scarce, and are growing scarcer day by day. With another temperament, Bird might have made more mark on the sands of time. But he so bubbles over with fight that he throws away chances through sheer impetuosity."

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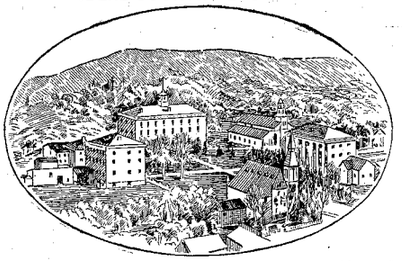

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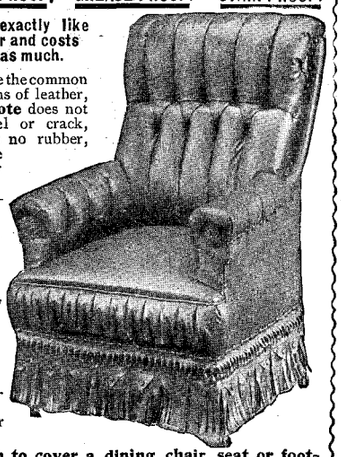

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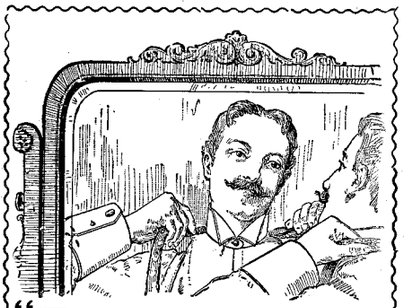

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